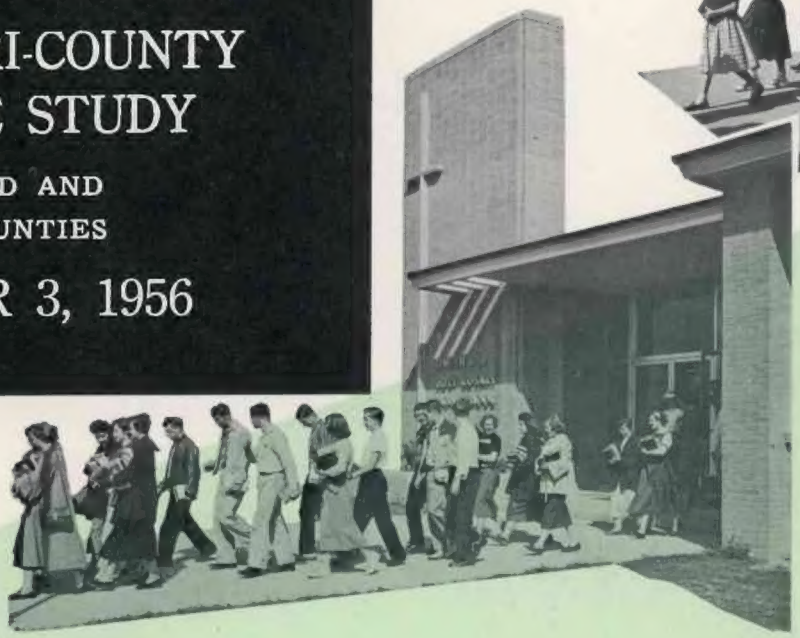
FINAL REPORT

of the TRI-COUNTY COLLEGE STUDY

BAY, MIDLAND AND SAGINAW COUNTIES

OCTOBER 3, 1956



COLLEGE

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STATEMENT OF THE FINAL REPORT COMMITTEE

The final report on our Tri-County College Study that we are submitting to you herewith represents the combined work and judgment of many people, both residents of our three counties and consultants from near and far.

It is noteworthy that the study has been financed by anonymous contributions from interested individuals of our three counties, and that the proportions of money collected from each county was roughly in proportion to their respective populations.

We who have had the pleasure of helping to put together in report form the various thoughtful contributions of our many co-workers are deeply grateful for the opportunity to participate with them in this inspiring work.

Paul W. Briggs

Paul W. Briggs

John T. Garey

John T. Garey

Maurice E. Brown

Maurice E. Brown

William Kinsel

William Kinsel

William R. Collings

William R. Collings

Mrs. Paul Sutton

Mrs. Paul Sutton

FOREWORD

However fully man may pack life with works of service to his fellows, the sum total of what any individual can do during his brief residence in this earthly Kingdom of God is infinitesimal when measured against the immortality of man's soul.

Man's greatest hope of doing perhaps a little more than his Creator has required of him rests, therefore, upon helping his fellow humans to acquire wisdom, vigor and zeal for the Divine Plan and thus through them to multiply his own puny efforts.

This basic and humbling truth is and must forever be the motivating force which impels all who have taken or will take part in moving to create in the Golden Triangle area of Bay, Midland and Saginaw Counties a people's university.

Let us hope that what we may help to build here will never be finished in either its physical or spiritual aspects. Let us be sure that each stone we lay up with mortar will be accompanied by an ever stronger sense of humility and dedication to the task of serving God through the highest quality and fullest degree of service to our fellow men.

Let us pray that this report of the studies in which so many fine citizens of the three counties have participated will become a lasting inspiration in a never-ending search for the truth.

Otto Pressprich, Chairman
Tri-County College Study

EDUCATION BEYOND THAT OF YESTERDAY

Our President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, has said, "Our school system is more important than ever before because the job of being an American citizen is more complex than ever before in our history. Knowledge and understanding and vision beyond the demands of yesterday are required of tomorrow's citizens. Indeed, I firmly believe more extensive education than that obtained in high schools must be brought to every community and every locality in such a way that every young person, regardless of his means or his lack of means, can go to school for a minimum of two additional years."

Thus we have a well expressed reason for the ever increasing demand for post-twelfth grade education throughout this great republic — the reason why business, educational, industrial, religious, and social leaders are apprehensive concerning the need for educated persons who can think critically and constructively — the reason why parents are convinced that twelve grades of formal schooling are not enough for their sons and daughters.

Michigan, as other states in this nation, needs additional and expanded post-twelfth grade educational programs. Just where they should be placed requires a great deal of study. Just how they should be expanded needs even more study. But certainly the decisions in these matters should rest primarily with the people to be served.

The efforts of the citizens of Bay, Midland and Saginaw Counties in studying their post-twelfth grade educational needs should be inspirational and exemplary to other communities and regions throughout this entire nation.

Clair L. Taylor
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State of Michigan

THE TRI-COUNTY COLLEGE STUDY AS A GROUP PROCESS

Several have declared that the Tri-County College Study, particularly its processes, was a unique venture by volunteer citizens. Although Michigan and some other states are widely known for citizen's studies in educational matters, I believe that this Study had several unique features. First, it was the only instance I know where an area containing three large population centers, with a tradition for separate and competitive operations, joined forces in an educational project that could have been accomplished independently by one. Second, it was one of the exceedingly rare cases where hundreds of citizens voluntarily organized to study a subject so complex that the job would have been relegated ordinarily to highly trained and specialized persons. Third, I believe that it was a singular enterprise in that citizens determined their own values and goals, expressed as basic guiding principles, as a first step in their study, and gathered and interpreted all data strictly in terms of these principles.

The processes used in this Study should be of interest to students of social science, education, government, and any subject dealing with community life. Questions arising will include such queries as "What leads a community group to recognize its own problems and what motivates the group to do something about these problems?", "How is a group like this 'legitimatized' in accordance with accepted concepts of democracy?", How does a group such as this develop a logical and objectively sound plan of procedure?", "How can a group made up from all walks of occupational and social life and with many degrees of educational training make sound decisions concerning advanced education?" and "How can the sentiments of all the citizens in such a largely populated area be expressed accurately through a representative group?".

Answers to most of these questions and others will be found in the narrative contained in this report. But a few brief summary statements might be helpful from an outsider who worked continuously with the members of the Study almost from its outset.

The well-informed observer would certainly conclude that this Study was originated because of strong and effective local leadership. I believe that Bay, Midland and Saginaw Counties are unusually well endowed with dynamic, imaginative and informed leaders. Perhaps this is the one real key to the question as to how a community or area group can become motivated to act on its own problems - through constructive leadership.

The organizational structure and the memberships in the group were established in accordance with commonly accepted democratic principles. The small group of persons who conceived the idea in the first place was at least partly composed of legally elected or appointed officials with responsibilities for public education or related functions. This

fact served to "legitimatize" the project - an important requirement in our society. The addition of other members to the group was accomplished through appointments by the original group and subsequent appointments made from a list nominated by them. Care was taken to include representations from local governmental, occupational, geographic, civic, social and religious groupings so that all view-points could be presented and considered.

One could never justify the criticism sometimes directed at projects voluntarily initiated by citizens that the results represent a "pooling of ignorance." The plan of procedure for the study as well as the determination of values and goals was developed only after a series of conferences and consultations with recognized authorities on the subjects. Specialists from higher-education institutions, business, industry, labor, agriculture and state and federal governmental agencies participated as consultants. Thus the group, although it made its own final decision, acted only after due consideration of research findings and points of view expressed by experts.

This Study — including its processes, findings and conclusions — received an unusual amount of accurate local publicity. This was one of its many commendable features because well-informed citizens can be expected to react constructively. Sentiments and opinions from thousands of citizens in the three counties were considered by the members of the Study. These sentiments were obtained through the participation of the individual members of the Study in scores of group gatherings held throughout the three counties and through responses to the numerous newspaper, radio and television reports and forums.

The Tri-County College Study was dominated by no person or segment of the Study or group. Hundreds spent hours, sometimes whole days at a time, gathering data and debating issues. The sincerity of purpose held by the group and the group's tenacity in its search for truth were among the highest of any group with which I have worked.

I consider it the greatest of privileges to have been a participant in this Study.

Ferris N. Crawford
Coordinator of Tri-County College Study;
Chief, Higher Education and Certification
Michigan Department of Public Instruction

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Complete reports of each subcommittee are available at all public libraries in the Tri-County area.

SUMMARY REPORT
TRI-COUNTY COLLEGE STUDY

INTRODUCTION

The Tri-County College Study Project is now a year old. Basically, this first year has been spent in organizing the project and making the preliminary studies necessary to determine the advisability and feasibility of establishing a college to serve Bay, Midland and Saginaw Counties.

As this first phase of the study comes to a close, the Study Committee feels that a general interim report to the people of the three counties is vital and necessary, since it has been the constant objective of the committee members involved to keep the public informed of the plans, progress, and problems connected with the study.

This summary report is therefore submitted to the public with these things in mind. It is hoped that it will be read and studied widely in the months to come.

It is the feeling of the Committee that the study has made remarkable progress during this first year of its existence. It is unique as a study in that it represents an effort by laymen — citizens representing an extreme diversity of professions and interests — to determine the educational needs of their youth and the best means of serving these needs. Exhibit A

The educators of this and neighboring areas have, naturally, played an important role in the project's development, and this cooperation between educators and laymen has been one of the outstanding factors in the success of the project to date.

The organization of approximately 300 committee members — 100 from each county — into working groups, and the development of findings on which virtual unanimity could be established, has been at times a difficult task. It has also, the Committee believes, been an eminently successful exercise in grass-roots democracy; and as such, the most dependable foundation on which a college could be built.

The members of the Committee feel that the ground has been carefully prepared during this preliminary period. We now come to that most critical stage at which we plant the seed and attempt to protect the first stirrings of life.

To bring this seed to successful fruition will require the joint efforts of many public-spirited citizens in the months to come. We have already enjoyed the assistance of many such persons, both within the Tri-County Area and from neighboring and more distant points, and for this assistance we are deeply grateful. In this spirit we submit the report which follows.

HISTORY

Generally speaking, the demand for educational facilities beyond the high school level has been felt in the three counties concerned, with constantly increasing severity, since World War II. Bay City Junior College, which has supplied the only higher education in the Valley for 35 years and is now attempting to serve a mushrooming student body, is threatened with eviction from its present cramped quarters. Saginaw, Exhibit B which supplies 40 per cent of Bay City Junior College's students, has for several years been planning to provide at least junior college facilities of its own, and has been under heavy pressure to do so. And Midland Exhibit C has made seven studies of its post-high school educational needs since 1947, all of them pointing to the establishment of a college.

With such parallel demands existing in the three counties, it was natural that the question of a joint college for the three counties be considered by their school officials — and by other concerned citizens. In February, 1955, these citizens came together at Midland to discuss possible united action. Exhibit D

From there, the idea snowballed. The original conferees asked 10 leading citizens from each county — school officials, editors, civic and business leaders — to a meeting at the Tri-City Airport. Shortly afterwards the committees were expanded to 25 members from each county, and later to 100 as the project gathered scope.

REASONS FOR A UNITED EFFORT

During these meetings that led to establishment of the present organization, a number of outstanding reasons for considering a tri-county college became evident. Among them are the following:

1. The larger enrollment and broader base of support provided by the three counties together would make a broader curriculum and better facilities available to our young people.

2. A tri-county college could attract and hold qualified teachers, and probably could obtain a better faculty than could any one of our communities by itself.

3. Many people saw, in a tri-county college, the possibility of having ultimately a four-year college for our area — a prospect that is unlikely for any of us if we should go our separate ways.

4. The college area could become a new center for joint activities, civic and cultural as well as educational. And to all participants, it would offer a source of kinship and pride. Probably no other device that will ever be proposed could provide such a strong force for building unity and cooperation among our Valley people.

5. A number of distinct benefits could accrue to students in an area college.

a. Living at home within reasonable driving distance from a college, students would find the cost low as compared to going away to school and a college education would thus be made accessible to many for whom it might otherwise be out of reach.

b. Yet, separation of the college from our individual cities would offer students opportunities for broader associations and horizons unlimited by close local ties. The students would be apart from their high schools and obtain some of the disirable flavor of "going away to school."

c. No doubt, cooperative courses could be arranged in the Valley that could provide work experience plus more income for students.

d. The broader curriculum, the stress on quality that has been proposed, the probability that such a college would be more widely accredited — all of these make it likely that the education or degree obtained would receive more recognition and that students and their parents would receive more value for their money.

e. Finally, association together of many young people of the Valley area in this common enterprise would contribute greatly to their future unity, communications, cooperation and prosperity as "Valley citizens."

All of these ideas accent united action toward a common goal — a basic theme in our democratic nation's birth and growth.

ORGANIZATION

In June, 1955, the temporary committee met and began organizing formally to undertake the college study. Otto C. Pressprich of Saginaw County was elected chairman; Frank C. Learman of Bay County, vice-chairman; and Chester C. Payne of Midland County, secretary. A seven-man executive committee from each county was created to help the officers in laying down general policy.

The group asked the Michigan State Department of Public Instruction for its advice. The department arranged for Ferris N. Crawford, Chief of the department's Division of Higher Education and Certification, to become coordinator of the study.

The committee's study was then organized into seven main fields, and sub-committees formed to study each area. Most of the sub-committees are composed of separate smaller committees in each county. From the number of people involved, this form of organization gave rise to the use of "Committee of 300" as a title for the group.

The seven committees and their functions:

1. Objectives Committee - Preparation of a broad outline of objectives to guide the work of the other committees.

2. Needs Committee - Determination of the educational needs which might be met by a college, and of the facilities required to meet these needs.

3. Geographical Committee - Study of the extent to which the three counties and surrounding areas might be considered a unit, able to establish and maintain a college.

4. Location Committee - Determination of the most logical area for a college.

5. Finance Committee - Consideration of sources of revenue for a college and allied questions.

6. Legal Committee - Study of the laws pertaining to a project of this nature, and related matters.

7. Public Information Committee - Service of the public information needs of the other committees.

The balance of the report is based on the findings of these committees.

BELIEFS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The Objectives Committee, whose mission was to chart general directions for the other committees, was of necessity the first to report. Because of its importance to the study, the following statement of Beliefs and Recommendations by this committee is repeated here:

Beliefs

1. The Committee believes that the fundamental responsibility for the education of their children lies with the residents of the Saginaw

Valley themselves, and that socially and morally this responsibility extends beyond the high school level.

2. The Committee believes that the area generally referred to as the "Saginaw Valley", comprising at least the three participating counties, possesses a common heritage in history, geography, and social custom and thus fulfills the basic requirements for establishing and maintaining an institution of higher learning to serve the needs of its populace.

3. The Committee believes that the establishment of such an institution of higher learning would also fulfil a need of the entire area for a common center for the cultural activities of all of our citizens — such as music, drama, art and lectures. Thus the college will become a center for those cultural activities in which all three communities can work together.

4. The Committee believes that the establishment of an area college would require the approval of the qualified voters of the three counties, both to provide for its initial establishment and to assure continuing, long-term financial support.

General Recommendations on the Scope of the College

1. It is recommended that all committees base their long range studies on the establishment of an institution of higher education *of the highest excellence.*

2. It is recommended that the ultimate objective of the institution be a four-year liberal arts college, but that we begin by merging the two-year college programs now offered or proposed within the separate counties, subject to expansion at a later practical date, to a full four-year degree-granting institution at the discretion of the governing body of the college.

This seems the most economical and flexible form to meet the needs of the area. The traditional arts-college curriculum prepares students to go directly into business and many other fields, and it offers the best education for personal development and citizenship. It is prerequisite for admission to graduate work in law, medicine, science, and other fields. After two years students might transfer to colleges offering more specialized curricula, too expensive for the local college to offer. After three years students might transfer to certain professional schools, like engineering, and thus secure two degrees in five years.

3. It is recommended that this college also provide two-year terminal curricula in semi-professional and technical fields such as agriculture, homemaking, business practice, drafting, and other subjects for which sufficient demand exists or develops.

4. It is recommended that college-level evening courses be provided. Such evening courses may on occasion offer subjects for day students that may not otherwise be available.

EVIDENCE OF NEED

The Study Committee finds that many conditions in the Valley area point toward needs which might be met by a tri-county college. These include:

1. A growing number of young people in the area who might attend a tri-county college, because of

   a. The increasing number of high school graduates due to higher birth rates;
   b. The increasing percentage of students finishing high school; Exhibit F
   c. The increasing percentage of high school graduates who attend college;
   d. The constant influx of new families moving into the area.

2. Rising occupational requirements, which demand greater techinical competence of workers in many jobs. Exhibit G

3. The overcrowding of our present colleges and universities, which will mean that an increasing number of students must acquire at least part of their college education elsewhere. Exhibit H

4. Automation and other technological advances in industry and business, which require new occupational knowledge and skills, and which will become an even more important factor in the future. Exhibit I

5. The high cost of post high school education at institutions beyond commuting distance. Exhibit J

6. An increasing general public realization of the advantages of a college education.

7. The increasing complexity of local, state, national and world affairs, which demands a more thorough education for all peoples living under a democratic system.

Recommended Educational Program

With the foregoing as its basis of consideration, the Committee recommends the following programs of study:

1. Programs in the *sciences* and *liberal arts.* These would be designed to fulfill three basic educational needs:

   a. The need for a well-rounded *general education* program;
   b. The need to provide the first two years of a four-year *degree program;* and
   c. The need for an *adult education program,* offering subject matter designed to

satisfy the varied requirements of people within the area.

2. Programs in *occupational training*. Broad offerings in this field would reflect but not be limited to the occupational opportunities in the area. These might include training programs for:

a. Agriculture

b. Chemical and other laboratory technicians

c. Drafting, designing, mechanical and hydraulic technicians

d. Electronic and electrical technicians

e. Graphic arts technicians

f. Homemaking

g. Sales, marketing, distributive workers

h. Secretarial and other office workers

Many other categories might be added, and any or all might lend themselves to cooperative programs with industry.

Estimated Enrollments

Several methods used by the Committee produced approximately the same predictions of probable enrollment, based on present enrollments in tri-county schools.

These indicate a probable enrollment of about 1,600 by 1960 and 2,700 in 1970 for a two-year institution, ranging up to about 4,000 students in 1970 for a four-year institution. Exhibits K-L

Physical Requirements

The physical facilities required would, of course, vary with the educational program offered and the probable enrollment.

The Committee concludes that a site of about 640 to 1,000 acres would be desirable to meet present and future needs, together with buildings comprising at least 250,000 square feet now, Exhibit M or 350,000 square feet for a four-year college based on estimated 1970 enrollment.

Important considerations were the probable difficulty of obtaining desirable additional land for future expansion, since this might involve excessive costs and probable condemnation proceedings; the need of room for parking facilities, outdoor sports activities, and landscaping; the possibility of expansion to a four-year college with a full complement of auxiliary buildings, activities, and services; and the need for zoning protection.

GEOGRAPHICAL REQUIREMENTS

The Question of Common Background

The Tri-County College Study appears to be unique in its effort to bring together three counties for the purpose of establishing a common center of higher learning. When the proposal for such a college is presented to the State for approval, there must be conclusive evidence that the three counties have common geography, common history and common interests. The State must be assured, too, that these three counties have a stable economic structure and a growing population to insure continuing success and operation of a college. This assurance is necessary under state laws to get legal authorization for establishing such a college and also to qualify for state subsidy.

To arrive at a proper appraisal of these relationships in the Saginaw Valley, the Committee made a special study of the geography, history, economics, sociology, agriculture, population and adjoining region as they would affect the establishment of such a college.

Geography

The counties of Bay, Midland and Saginaw are part of one geographic unit — the Saginaw River Basin, commonly called "the Saginaw River Valley". Exhibit N Because of its ancient history as a lake bed, the Saginaw Valley has no geographical obstructions to prevent easy communication between the residents of the area. In fact, its gentle topography tends to pull its people together and to encourage the interchange of sociological, industrial and economic relationships.

History

Early French and English fur traders, following the pathway of the Great Lakes, visited the area and their reports brought in the first white settlers. Exhibit O

By the 1830's, demands for lumber in the East had attracted the attention of lumber barons to the vast timberlands of Michigan. By 1882, Bay City, Saginaw and Midland had become major logging centers. The three cities have since developed into the major centers of their respective counties. They form a triangle in the valley and no more than 20 miles separate them in any one direction. With the decline of lumbering about 1892, clearing of the cut-over lands encouraged farming. The rich lake bottom silt loams and clay loams in the area attracted settlers and developed many smaller communities in the valley.

Economics

1. *Industry*. The Tri-County area has a well developed, broadly diversified and fast growing industrial valley. Some 42 different kinds of industry and manufacturing are found in the area. Exhibit P

Because of the Valley's location as a Great Lakes seaport, the impact of the St. Lawrence Seaway is expected to increase greatly the industrial and trade activity of the area.

Stability of employment is a characteristic of the Tri-County Area. Recent announce-

ments of industrial building and utility expansion support confidence in the future economic health of the area.

A wide range of technical and trade skills is required to supply these industries with manpower. The labor force is drawn from throughout the valley, with many workers crossing city or county lines to reach their jobs elsewhere in the Valley.

2. *Trade and Commerce.* Common interests exist from the interchange of business in the three counties. The accessibility of marketing areas close to each other and the fact that business firms, newspapers, radio and television stations and financial houses carry on business throughout the Valley are further evidence of the close commercial ties. Wholesale houses in Saginaw and Bay City also serve almost the entire northeast section of the state.

3. *Transportation.* The three counties are serviced by state bus lines and three railroads. The Tri-City Airport is jointly operated by the three cities. Good roads from all parts of the three counties tie the Valley together as a single unit.

Sociology

The three counties work together in law enforcement, hospitalization, hospital associations, public health planning, children's clinics, adult mental health clinics, polio programs and many others. Most of the major service clubs, church organizations and professional societies cooperate in activities, exchange speakers and keep informed of Valley activities through their district offices. The terms "Valley," "Tri-City" and "Tri-County" are constantly appearing in titles designating cultural and social activities that are carried on jointly. Exhibit Q

Agriculture

The Saginaw Valley leads the state in cash crops. The bean capital of the world is located here, and the Valley is a leading sugar beet center. These crops, along with wheat, potatoes, garden vegetables and dairying make up the agriculture picture of the Tri-County Area.

Population

The Tri-County Area, covering 1780 square miles, has a total population of 301,000. Population growths in the three counties during the past decade have followed closely the extraordinarily rapid growth throughout Michigan.

Region

This area is a major center of population in Northeast Michigan and serves as an industrial, trade and cultural center for other counties in the region.

These other counties are Iosco, Ogemaw, Gladwin, Arenac, Huron, Tuscola and part of Sanilac. Their residents can be considered as possible users of college facilities on a tuition basis. Exhibits R-S

Conclusions about Area Unity

The conclusion of the Tri-County College Study Committee, based upon careful research as outlined in this report, is that in most respects the Tri-County Area, composing the counties of Saginaw, Bay and Midland, is a unit. This conclusion is based upon the following evidence:

1. Historically, the area has been tied closely by land topography, lumber products and waterways.

2. Industrially, the area represents an interrelated though diversified, type of manufacture.

3. Commercially, the area is unified by interchange of trade at both the wholesale and retail levels.

4. In transportation and communication, the three counties are joined by highways, airport facilities, railroads, newspapers, radio and television stations.

5. Agriculturally, the area presents a very similar pattern.

6. In cultural and recreational interests, striking similarities were discovered in the Tri-County area. Numerous instances of inter-county and inter-city relationships lead to the conclusion that basically the area presents a unified and highly integrated sociological and economic pattern.

LOCATION OF THE COLLEGE

Requirements

Location of a community college serving a valley area becomes of primary importance if all communities in the area are to be satisfactorily served. Our conclusions can be summarized as follows:

1. *Central Location.* The college should be located near the geographical and population center of the three counties but apart from any existing community. Exhibit T

2. *Driving Time.* The community located at the greatest distance from the college should have the most direct line of transportation. The studies showed that the unobstructed traffic patterns were as vital as distance in making the college available to commuters. Driving time between Bay City, Saginaw and Midland to the proposed area is approximately the same.

3. *Acreage Required.* Sufficient land, 640 to 1,000 acres, should be purchased or optioned

to provide for the long term development and zoning control of the proposed college.

4. *Land Cost.* Land is available for a college in the area recommended, but actual costs are difficult to determine until a specific location is selected.

5. *Water Supply, Drainage, Utilities.* All utilities necessary to the operation of an area college are available in the sections recommended. Water can be obtained by extending the nearby Lake Huron water line. Installation of an aerobic sewage disposal system would be practical and economical, and present land drainage would be satisfactory. Gas and electric power are readily available throughout the area. Exhibits U-V

6. *Distance from Airport.* The college should be located at least three miles from the Tri-City Airport for reasons of excessive noise, safety and the possible use of the airport as a military base.

Site Recommendations

The Study Committee recommends for consideration an area of seventeen sections of land located in Bay and Saginaw Counties, as follows:

> Six sections of Kochville Township, Saginaw County; seven sections of Frankenlust Township, Bay County; and four sections in the extreme southern part of Monitor Township, Bay County; as indicated on the attached map.

It appears that the site will extend over two or more sections of land.

FINANCING THE COLLEGE

The Committee has undertaken a two-fold financial study to estimate the capital and operating costs* of the proposed college and to determine possible sources of income for this purpose.

Estimated Costs

We have confined our cost figures to round number estimates. Determining costs more precisely is made difficult because unknown factors remain to be considered.

The Committee, after careful consideration of known factors and possibilities, reports the following costs for a two-year Tri-County College which would adequately serve the needs of 2,000 students:

* In financial or business language, "capital expense" means the amount of money required to obtain a site, to improve the location, and to build or construct business facilities. In short, it means the money required to get a business, plant or school ready to operate. When the doors are opened to business or in this instance, to students, such costs as maintaining the building and paying teachers, are known as "operating expenses."

1. *Capital Expenses*

Site	1000 acres	$ 200,000
Building	Single unit, 250,000 sq. ft.	$4,600,000
Auditorium	3000 seats	$1,500,000
Classroom Equipment		$ 450,000
Utilities		
(a) Water supply	$175,000	
(b) Sewage Disposal	$ 75,000	
(c) Gas and Electricity	$ 25,000	
Total estimated utilities cost		$ 275,000
Roads 1 mile blacktop, curbs, gutters		$ 50,000
Parking Area graveled, 1000 cars		$ 35,000
Ground Improvement grading, filling, landscaping		$ 115,000
Fees		
(a) Architectural and Engineering	$350,000	
(b) Legal	$ 25,000	
Total estimated fees		$ 375,000
Contingency Fund 5% of total		$ 400,000
Total Estimated Capital Expense		$8,000,000

The figure of $8,000,000 for capital expense does not include several items which are considered desirable, but not necessary, in the establishment of a tri-county college. These include a field house, swimming pool, athletic fields, dormitories and faculty housing.

2. *Operating Expenses.* The cost of operating a community or junior college is estimated to be about $500 per year per student. This amount includes salaries, utilities, upkeep and miscellaneous operating costs. Assuming an average enrollment of 2000 students, the committee estimates yearly operating expenses at ..... $1,000,000.

Sources of Income

1. *For Capital Expense.* The Committee finds that the $8,000,000 capital outlay required to establish the college would require a bond issue. The bonds would have to be retired, or paid-off, by a tax levied on property owners in the three county area. The Committee recommends that the bonds be retired in fifteen years or less. We have reviewed the state equalized valuation of all three counties to determine what tax would have to be levied to accomplish this objective.

The 1955 state-equalized valuation for the three counties is:

Bay	$231,488,867
Midland	$167,525,000
Saginaw	$330,775,000
Total	$729,788,867

The bond issue could be retired in fifteen years or less with a 1 mill levy, meaning property owners would pay $1 per $1000 of state-equalized valuation for this purpose.

2. *For Operating Expense.* The reports of Michigan community colleges indicate that their income is divided between tax revenue, state aid, and tuition payments. The estimated cost of $500 a year for each student might be paid as follows:

Tax revenue	$160
State Aid	$190
Tuition paid by students	$150
Total	$500

Again assuming 2000 students and an operating cost of $1,000,000 annually for the Tri-County College, the tax revenue required would necessitate a tax levy of approximately 0.4 mill or 40 cents per $1000 of state equalized valuation.

Thus the total tax levy necessary to establish and operate a Tri-County College of a size adequate to serve 2000 students would be 1.4 mills.

Financing a Four-Year College

In reviewing the estimated costs for a two-year college, the Committee kept in mind the desire for an eventual four-year college. This fact is reflected in the estimates for land acquisition, auditorium facilities, utilities and financing. The bond financing was estimated on as short a term as possible with practical tax assessment to allow for expansion at a later date.

It has been estimated that if the Tri-County College becomes a four-year school by 1970, Exhibit K approximately 1300 students can be expected to enroll for the junior and senior years. This would require an additional 100,000 square feet of floor space involving a building outlay of $1,840,000. The equipment and other capital outlay expense is estimated to be $300,000.

Operation expenses per student enrolled in these two years is 50% more than the cost for a first or second year student, or $975,000 for the 1300 students. There is presently no provision for State aid to the third and fourth years of a four-year locally controlled college.

Other bases including tri-city and single city colleges have been suggested as possible methods of answering the need for expanded college education facilities in the Bay - Midland - Saginaw county area. The Committee believes that a study of these alternative bases is outside the scope of the Tri-County College Study.

* In 1932, Michigan voters approved a constitutional amendment setting a legal limitation of 15 mills of taxation for any purpose. This limitation can only be exceeded by approval of voters at special elections.

Recommendations for Financing

To accomplish the financing of a Tri-County College offering either two or four years of study, the Committee recommends;

1. That the combined efforts of the three counties is desirable in terms of a broad tax base.
2. That since school districts in all three counties have already found it necessary to vote extra millage* to meet their elementary or high school needs, the cost of capital outlay and operation should come from taxes spread above the 15-mill tax limitation.
3. That bonding for capital outlay should be retired in as short a period as possible and and practical to allow for future expansion.
4. That the college governing body carefully study the advantages and disadvantages of multiple college buildings over a single building in the light of possible expansion.

The following tables show how the number of potential college students is growing in the three counties:

LEGAL BASIS AND ORGANIZATION

The Committee has reviewed present laws of the State of Michigan relative to community or junior colleges to determine if they are suitable for the establishment and operation of a college in the Tri-County area. For additional background, the laws of other states, such as New York, Texas and California, were studied.

An Applicable Law

Michigan laws provide for the establishment of a locally controlled, two-year community college by one school district[1], by two or more school districts[2], and by one or more counties[3]. Since this study is concerned with the establishment of a community college by *three counties*, the Committee concentrated attention on Act Number 188 of the Public Acts of 1955[3] governing the establishment of a college by one or more counties.

Act 188 provides for the creation of a community college district composed of one or more contiguous counties. With certain amendments, this statute would be entirely adequate for the establishment of a locally controlled two-year college in the Tri-County area.

Suggested Amendments to the Law

1. *College Governing Body.* Act 188 provides that the governing body of the college must be

[1, 2] Michigan Statutes Annotated, Sec. 15.3791-15.3794
[3] Michigan Statutes Annotated, Sec. 15.615(11) - 15.615(21)

an 11-member Board of Trustees selected by various boards of eductaion within the college district. The Committee believes this section of the act should be amended to permit the general voters of the Tri-County area to select the governing body. The Board of Trustees of the Tri-County College should consist of nine members, three being elected from each county by the voters of the county. Members would serve six-year terms, staggered so that one-third of the membership is elected every two years in the state spring election.

The Committee also suggests the present law Exhibit W be amended to permit the Board of Trustees to appoint an advisory committee consisting of representatives from school systems maintaining high schools in the college district.

We propose another amendment that would provide for the presiding officer of the Board of Trustees to be called "chairman" and not "president," as the law now indicates. The Committee believes the title "President" should be reserved for the chief administrative officer of the college.

2. *Power to Levy Taxes.* Other passages in Act 188 permit the college Board of Trustees to levy a tax of not more than one mill on the college district. This allocation, set by the Legislature, is not subject to change by the local county tax allocation boards. This is the only existing provision covering college operating expenses and capital outlay. Under this existing provision, the one mill is within the 15 mill limitation — and thus would probably have the undesirable effect of taking one mill from the school districts now operating.

The attorney general of the State of Michigan has ruled that a college district established under this act does not have the right to submit to the electors the question of increasing the millage over the 15 mill tax limitation. The basis for this ruling is that the present law does not establish the college district as a separate taxing unit.

For these reasons, we feel that Act 188 does not provide for a satisfactory method nor an adequate amount of financing for the college we are proposing. We recommend the act be amended to permit establishment of the college district as a separate taxing unit. This would permit the electors of the district to increase millage *over* the 15-mill tax limitation for the establishment and support of the college.

The Committee also recommends that the act be amended to provide for a tax levy by the Board of Trustees of one-half mill, which would be subject to and within the 15-mill tax limitation. This levy — for operating expenses — would be an allocation by the Michigan Legislature rather than by local county tax allocation boards. A further proviso should be added that if any increase in millage above the 15-mill tax limitation is provided by voters, the amount should be sufficient to replace the one-half mill levy. Thus during the period that the college district is raising funds *above* the 15-mill limitation, it would not be entitled to any funds *within* the 15 mills. Any increase above 15 mills would require approval by voters in the college district.

Here is the reasoning behind the amendments suggested in the above paragraph. Under the Michigan Constitution, financing outside the 15-mill limitation can be voted for a maximum of 20 years at a time. If a new vote was not taken and carried at the end of the 20-year period, the college would then have to operate on the half-mill allocated under the amendment we propose. The half-mill allocation assures the college district of always having some money with which to operate.

3. *Establishment of College District —*

Under the present act, if the counties of Bay, Midland and Saginaw voted on the establishment of a college district, a district would be created if the voters in one or more counties approved the district establishment. The district would consist of the counties voting the affirmative. The committee believes the will of the people would be better served if the act were amended to require an affirmative vote in each of the counties included in the proposed district. Then, in the event that such an issue failed to carry in one or more counties, those counties approving the formation could resubmit the question for a district that would be composed of an area not including the counties that rejected the original proposal.

Act 188 does not provide for authority for a county to join or to annex itself to an existing college district unless the county initially voted unfavorably upon the original project. In the opinion of the Committee, the act should be amended to allow other counties to join the established district, providing they have the approval of the Board of Trustees of the college district, and an affirmative vote of the electors in such counties.

Legal Basis for a Four-Year College

There is no statute at the present time which

would afford a basis for the establishment of a four-year, locally controlled college. To accomplish this would require a new act or an amendment to the present act. It should also be noted that under present laws there is no provision for State aid to the third and fourth years of a four-year locally controlled college.

THE SUMMING UP

We, the members of the Committee of 300 of the Tri-County College Study, hold that the following facts have been established by our year-long study:

1. Bay City Junior College, which for a third of a century has served with distinction as the only junior college in the area, must soon acquire new quarters if it is to continue to function.

2. The people of Bay, Midland and Saginaw Counties can best serve their several needs by joining forces to build and operate a single, jointly-controlled and jointly-financed college, this college to be situated so as to be most readily accessible to a majority of the residents in the three counties.

3. This college should be of the highest excellence and should not be limited in scope. It should be instituted as a two-year college but its controlling board should have authority to develop a full four-year degree-granting institution if and when, in the board's judgment, the needs of the three counties require that this be done and necessary legislation has been secured.

4. This college should have four principal objectives: (a) to prepare students for continued studies toward academic degrees, (b) to offer courses in occupational training, (c) to offer continuing education courses to all area citizens, and (d) to become a cultural center for the entire area.

5. Operation of this college should be directed by a board elected by, and from among, citizens of the three counties.

6. Revenue to finance capital and operating costs of this college should be sought primarily from the following sources: (a) State funds, (b) tuition fees, (c) property taxes levied through the three counties.

7. The Legislature should be asked in its next session to amend legislation to permit the people of the three counties to establish and operate such a college district as is herein recommended.

8. The board in control of this college should be authorized to levy necessary property taxes outside the scope of the 15-mill limit.

Future Action

To implement action based upon these facts, we, the members of the Committee of 300 of the Tri-County College Study, do firmly resolve to select a group of responsible citizens representative of the citizens of Bay, Midland and Saginaw Counties, and to instruct them to form a non-profit corporation to be known as "Citizens for a Tri-County College," and through this non-profit corporation to disseminate information to all citizens of the three counties concerning the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee of 300, and to promote everything necessary to bring about the establishment of a college in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, including among others the enactment of suitable legislation by the State Legislature. Further, we resolve that such non-profit corporation should be provided with authority to collect and disburse money and to organize in any appropriate manner to obtain a vote of the citizens of the three counties at the earliest possible date on the question of establishing a tri-county college district and to elect a controlling board.

REPORT OF THE FINAL MEETING OF THE TRI-COUNTY COLLEGE STUDY

Culmination of more than a year and a half of effort by the Tri-County College Study Committee of 300 came October 3, 1956, at a meeting in Saginaw's Arthur Hill High School, when members of the committee unanimously adopted the Final Report subject to the following stipulations regarding the proposed tri-county college and Bay City Junior College:

1. That curriculum offerings of the proposed tri-county college should be as broad as or broader than those of the present Bay City Junior College.

2. That "regular" admission to the proposed tri-county college should be based on a high school diploma or its equivalent or on high school faculty recommendations and that "provisional" admission should be granted other applicants who convince the college's Admissions Committee that they have a sincere desire to improve their skills and understanding and have probable ability to succeed in the courses chosen.

3. That the entire faculty of Bay City Junior College should be absorbed by the new college but that the new college administration should not be denied the right to reorganize the faculty and make assignments according to the best interest of the new institution.

4. That the new college should purchase college equipment from the Bay City Board of Education at a negotiated, fair price.

5. That the new College District should assume the taxable costs of the operation of Bay City Junior College that are now borne by the Bay City Board of Education as soon as the law permits and through arrangements by the new college administration.

Tri-County College Study Committee members also:

a. Adopted the Action Program which had been drafted during the summer by a committee headed by Everett N. Luce of Midland, Richard G. Smith of Bay City and Hans H. Hennecke of Saginaw and which had been amended and approved by the Executive Committee.

b. Adopted a resolution converting the Tri-County College Study Committee into a nonprofit corporation entitled Saginaw Valley College Association Inc., and authorized a transfer of funds held by the Tri-County College Study Committee to the nonprofit corporation.

The members of what now is Saginaw Valley College Association Inc. thereupon elected the following officers: Chairman, Otto C. Pressprich of Saginaw; vice-chairman, Frank C. Learman of Bay City; secretary, Chester C. Payne of Midland; treasurer, Edward Bowen of Bay City.

EXHIBITS

A — Hundreds of Hours Go Into College Study - Saginaw News February 19, 1956.

B — Saginaw College Needed - Saginaw News - April 21, 1953

C — Community College Recommended Here - Midland Daily News - October 6, 1953

D — Tri-County Junior College for Valley Is Proposed - Bay City Times - March 17, 1955

E — 10-Man Group Will Study Junior College - Saginaw News - March 30, 1955

F — Estimates of Numbers of High School Graduates Tri-County Area - 1960 - Needs Committee Report

G — Occupational Trends, 1910-1950 - Needs Committee Report

H — Hannah Lauds Tri-College Plan, Urges "Dream Big" - Midland Daily News - February 16, 1956

I — Employment In Goods Producing Industries Compared With Employment In Service Industries - Needs Committee Report

J — High Costs of Post High School Training - Needs Committee Report

K — Tri-County College Enrollment Estimate - Needs Committee Report

L — School Enrollments, Tri-County Area - Needs Committee

M — Suggested Building Needs for 1600-2700 Students - Needs Committee Report

N — Map of Saginaw River Basin - Geographical Area Report

O — History of Saginaw Valley - Geographical Area Report

P — Saginaw Valley Economic History - Geographical Area Report

Q — Sociology of Saginaw Valley - Geographical Area Report

R — Regional Map

S — Population Increase in Valley - Geographical Area Report

T — Geographical and Population Centers of Tri-County Area - Location Committee Report

U — Utilities in Proposed Area for Tri-County College - Location Committee Report

V — Detailed Map of Proposed Area - Location Committee Report

W — Copy of Act 188. Enrolled House Bill No. 240 - 1955

X — Consultants to Study Committees

Y — Comments on Study by Leading Educators

Z — Comments on Study by Leading Public Officials, Press and Citizens

Citizens representing business, labor, industry, educators and housewifes attended hundreds of meetings during the eighteen month study.

The Action sub-committee of the Tri-County College Study made its recommendations to the Executive Committee.

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

Untiring Efforts For Community

Hundreds Of Man-Hours Go Into College Study Findings

By AUDREY L. BASSETT

EVERYONE knows that a certain three little words oftener than not require a good deal of effort.

But when wordage runs to several thousand times three, the effort behind it seldom is considered. For example, reading Tri-County College Study Committee reports one may think fleetingly of the time and work that went into them. How much time and work?

A single sentence in one report required more than 45 telephone calls, two preliminary discussions, a two-hour luncheon meeting to which two outside consultants were called, and a last-minute consultation. The consultation was about the use of one word.

All this was necessary before the 45-member Objectives Subcommittee could agree on what type of college it should recommend. This decision is what caused all the trouble:

"It is recommended that the ultimate objective of the institution be a four-year liberal arts college, but that we begin by merging the two-year programs now offered or proposed within the separate counties, subject to expansion at a later date to a full four-year degree-granting institution, at the discretion of the governing body of the college."

It was the word "ultimate" which led to the emergency conference.

* * *

HERE'S ANOTHER example of how deceptively simple a printed fact or conclusion looks on paper. Location Committee members must know how far from Tri-City Airport a college must be to be safe from aircraft. They've talked to seven officials and written several others, but still they don't know. Answers vary from one to five miles.

That report is due in April.

It's easy to decide the tri-county area needs a college. But how do you back up that decision? The Needs Committee spent a complete day in a workshop and more than another day writing down what they discovered. Chairmen spent whole weekends in Lansing for expert advice.

Chairman John T. Garey estimates his legal committee has spent at least 75 man-hours so far, with another two months to go before its report will be complete. There are eight lawyers on the committee. They run up against questions they can't answer. Members have been to Lansing twice.

This group has to find out what has been done. It also must do what hasn't been done. If present legislation doesn't allow a tri-county college it's up to these committeemen to draft permissive laws.

* * *

THE GEOGRAPHICAL Committee was meticulous in checking details. It talked with three college experts and checked maps with engineers. But at the last minute, only Chairman Mrs. Paul Sutton's thoroughness prevented a slip-up which could have undone much of the work. The Midland Post Office, caught in a Valentine's Day rush, hadn't mailed the reports to the parent committee when Mrs. Sutton called to check two days before the report meeting.

Finance is a tough nut to crack. Think of all the school districts in Saginaw, Bay and Midland Counties and you'll have a good idea how tough the tri-county educational "nut" is. Members of the Finance Committee spent many hours listing the bonded indebtedness and tax rates for each district.

Even at social events, tri-county college study committee members are working. They are sounding out friends on their opinions and ambitions in an attempt to make the final report a Saginaw Valley report.

SAGINAW NEWS

FEB. 15, 1956

EXHIBIT B

Saginaw College Needed

NO REASONABLE person will feel like disagreeing with the statement of Schools Superintendent Miller that, "We have to get moved and settled in the new Saginaw High School before we worry about a community college. You can't do all these things at the same time."

This is his explanation of why no planning for a proposed Saginaw community college is being done at present.

But there will be some public dismay over his further statement that it cannot be said for certain that a community college will be established here. Surveys must be made, he pointed out, to determine the need for such a program here and the type of courses to be offered.

THE need for a community college here has been evident for years. Saginaw is the only major city in the state without a community or junior college. Many hundreds of Saginaw students have attended Bay City Junior College because like educational facilities have not been available here. In other cities, thousands of students have been able to complete their first two years of college in local junior colleges at a large savings to their parents. There hardly can be any argument about this.

Prominent educators—including Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State College, and Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, former president of the University of Michigan—have emphasized before Saginaw audiences in recent years that community colleges appear to be the most likely answer to the problem of increased college enrollments. Every survey taken by any creditable agency indicates present university and college enrollments will be way in which increased college enrollment can be handled—from the standpoints of both cost and education—is through the expansion and addition of community colleges. Unless such expansion takes place within the next few years, many educators believe colleges and universities will have to turn away thousands of students.

PROBABLY the most sensible

Parents know how the costs of sending young men and women to college have soared. There is no indication that these costs will abate. They never can fall to the level of what students living at home need while attending a local community college.

No surveys are needed to affirm these facts. They have been proved by experience in other cities, by surveys taken elsewhere in communities not far different from Saginaw, by the existing trends in education nationally.

THE problem in Saginaw is not to survey the possibilities and advisability of a community college here. Rather, it is to find the money to operate such an institution at the earliest possible time. In the meantime much can be done to get ready for the day when a community college is possible here. The citizens of Saginaw have every right to ask that their school administration lose no time in this matter.

SAGINAW NEWS

APRIL 21, 1956

Community College Recommended Here

EXHIBIT C

A definite need for the establishment of a Community College in Midland was indicated in the final report of the Community College Study committee submitted to the Midland Board of Education Monday night by Chester C. Payne, chairman of the steering committee for the CC study.

The report, some 71 pages in length, was received by the board with appreciation extended to Payne and the entire committee for their untiring work in the study. Schoolmen took no official action on the report since time did not permit a complete review of the project. However with Chairman Payne, the board reviewed a summary of the complete study in which over 100 Midlanders had a part.

In a letter directed to the board, the steering committee said that the study showed that Midland needs a Community College. Aware also of some of the many problems which have confronted and still do confront the local school board, the committee said that it had not made any recommendations in its report as to the opportune time for establishing such a college. The committee letter concluded with the statement that it strongly recommended a Community College when the school district of Midland is ready to consider it and also offered to be of any further service to the board.

Eleven subcommittees spent a number of months in amassing data and evaluating it for the report. These committees were as follow: College parallel study committee, terminal education committee, industrial laboratories and operative subcommittee; industrial business administration and secretarial committee, downtown business and commercial subcommittee, hospital services committee, agricultural subcommittee, home making committee, teacher training committee, adult education committee and lastly, the library committee.

A brief summary of the major recommendations made by the separate study groups was reviewed by Chairman Payne and listed here are some of the recommendations.

A Community College in Midland could fulfill all requirements for certification as set up by the North Central Association of Colleges. Their rules require that the college must operate for two years before certification during which transfers to other schools are determined on an individual basis. After certification, credits earned in a Midland Community College may be transferred to other institutions of higher learning without penalty providing the student has earned a grade of "C" or higher.

The summary also indicated that students who would attend such a college would not be at a disadvantage in pursuing their courses further. As specific examples, the University of Michigan and Michigan State College both reported that Junior College graduates have done work of equal quality to those whose first two years were spent in residence.

Adequate courses of study which will meet requirements for literary college, pre-professional, engineering colleges and other arts and sciences are feasible for the proposed Midland Community College, the study indicated.

Statistics also showed a need for the college in that approximately one third of those who graduate in the upper third of their class do not attend college. Other statistics indicated that college entrance is as much determined by economics as by ability.

Terminal education, that is for those who do not plan to attend college any more than two years, was also listed as an important need in this community since two-year college men with proper training in industrial arts and trades as well as industrial laboratory workers and operators are in demand.

In one particular field, that is agricultural education, the committee report stated that it was felt a Community College could do little to what is already being done in that field due to the many opportunities being provided at the present time at the high school.

Conclusions reached by the committee in brief then were that education must be designed to meet the need of students and that any recommendations concerning a proposed Community College must be based upon the needs of the people.

A fuller explanation of the complete study will be made at future board meetings, it was pointed out during the special meeting Monday evening.

On hand also as welcome guests during the meeting were the officers of the High School Projectors Club who presented a check for $200 to the school board to be used toward the cost of the press box on the high school athletic field. The money was obtained by the club through movies shown for teachers and also for student entertainment during the noon hour at a nominal cost to each student.

Some time was also spent reviewing a memo to the school architect from the board's liaison committee in the proposed future building program of a high school and elementary school on the old airport site. Similar studies and recommendations in building plans will be brought to the board's attention from time to time, Dr. E. R. Britton said.

The Michigan Bean Company was low bidder for 1,980 tons of coal for the schools at a cost of $10.92 a ton.

The board approved the installation of a sidewalk from Northeast Intermediate School to St. Andrews road but postponed a similar sidewalk at Northeast Elementary School pending future building plans there.

Tentatively approved was the name of Plymouth Elementary School for what is now Northeast Elementary with official action to be taken next Monday night.

A committee composed of Dr. G. B. Stanford, Mrs. Wesley C. Stoesser and Ray McIntyre of the PTA Council was appointed to nominate people to serve on other committees relative to plans for the approaching bond issue.

Schoolmen authorized an appraisal company be employed to establish the value of the Dow School. The board had been approached last spring as to whether it desired to sell the building but at that time any action on such a move was tabled.

Board Secretary E. N. Luce and Charles Fink were named to represent the city board at a meeting with the County Board of Education relative to the transfer of the five recently annexed districts to the Midland school district with the meeting to be held at the county board office Tuesday evening, October 20.

MIDLAND DAILY NEWS

OCT. 6, 1953

EXHIBIT D

Tri-County Junior College for Valley Is Proposed

Bay City, Saginaw and Midland school districts may join in developing a Tri-county Junior College on some convenient site to serve high school graduates of the three communities.

Studies to determine whether such an institution could serve the tri-county area more fully and economically than separate junior or community colleges in the separate cities could do will be launched at a March 29 meeting of educational and other civic leaders at Tri-City Airport administration building.

Leland I. Doan, president of Dow Chemical Co., will serve as chairman of the meeting, for which plans are to be drafted by the Bay City, Saginaw and Midland school superintendents. Decision to propose such a study was made at a preliminary meeting of civic leaders who met Wednesday in Midland at the suggestion of the Citizens Advisory Council of Saginaw county.

Eight leading citizens from each of the cities, including the respective school superintendents and school board presidents, will attend the March 29 meeting. They will appoint a study committee to investigate possibilities.

Saginaw board of education has pledged to provide junior college facilities in the immediate future for Saginaw's youth. Midland is equally desirous of launching a junior college program. Bay City has had a junior college for 32 years during which it has served the entire valley area.

Whether the three cities are to "go it alone" or join hands to provide reportedly more adequate facilities at comparable or lower costs probably will be decided by the three boards of education within a few months after the March 29 study meeting is held.

BAY CITY TIMES
MARCH 17, 1955

10-Man Group Will Study Junior College

A ten - man committee was named Tuesday night to investigate the desirability of a joint junior college for Midland, Saginaw and Bay City.

The group was named at a meeting of representatives of the three cities, held at Tri - City Airport. Dr. Leland I. Doan, Dow Chemical Company president, served as temporary chairman at the request of a Saginaw group interested in promoting the project.

Representing Midland on the committee will be Mahlen Moore, high school principal; Chester Payne, Dow education department; and Robert E. Wilson, Wilson Funeral Home.

Saginaw delegates will be Chester F. Miller, superintendent; Edward MacRae, board of education vice - president; and John T. Gary. Bay City will be represented by Oscar Anderson, Edward Bowen, and Paul Briggs, superintendent of schools. In addition, Rev. Thomas Brennan, superintendent of Catholic schools for the Saginaw diocese, will represent parochial school interests for all three cities.

The committee will make recommendations back to the larger group which consisted of ten representatives from each of the three cities.

During the discussion, it was agreed that there is a need in each of the three communities for additional post - high school educational facilities. The exploratory study would presumably determine whether it is better for the three cities to join in one institution or to promote their own.

Briggs said Bay City Junior College, which s crowded, has an enrollment of 650 students, 220 of which are from Saginaw. He said Bay City graduates about 500 high school seniors each year, 30 per cent of which go on to college and about half of that number to the local institution.

Miller said Saginaw is graduating about 1,000 high school students each year and he estimated half of them were going on to college. If local facilities were available, he conjectured that three - fourths of them would seek higher education.

In Midland, where approximately 40 graduate each year, one-third go on to college, Chester Payne reported. He estimated that one third, of equal ability, did not seek higher education because of financial reasons.

Rev. Brennan said the Catholic schools are graduating about 250 and that 25 per cent go on to college.

Dr. Doan emphasized that the meeting Tuesday night was not to debate the worth of a joint institution but of an exploratory nature. "We are not in the role of debaters but researchers," he said.

EXHIBIT E

MIDLAND DAILY NEWS
MARCH 30, 1955

ESTIMATES OF NUMBERS OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, TRI-COUNTY AREA - 1960

In an effort to determine the probable number of high school graduates in 1960, Principals of schools were requested to apply the historic drop-out rate* of each individual high school to 9th grade enrollment in that school for 1955-56. Totaled results indicate an increase of 50.9% of high school graduates in 1960.

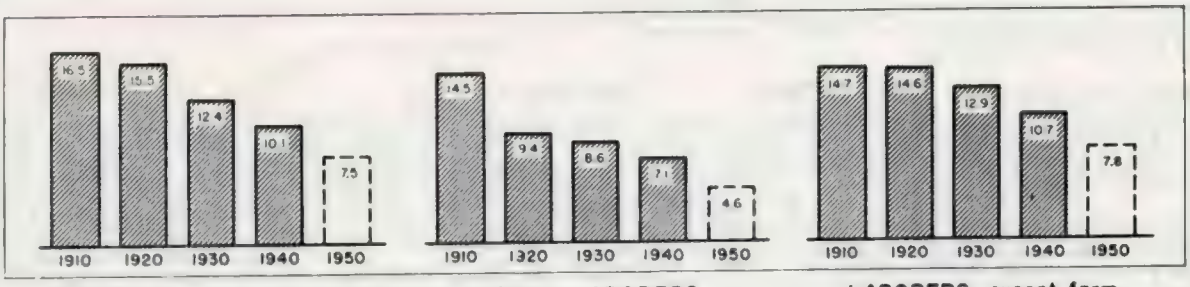
EXHIBIT F

* Historic drop-out rate means the drop-out rate developed by each school during the past decade.

OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS, 1910 - 1950

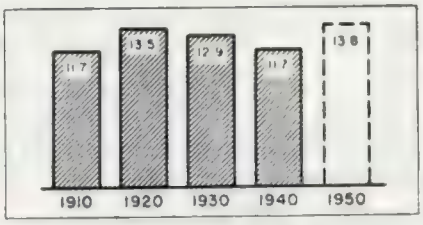
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKERS ENGAGED IN EACH FIELD

FARM AND UNSKILLED LABOR OCCUPATIONS DECLINED...



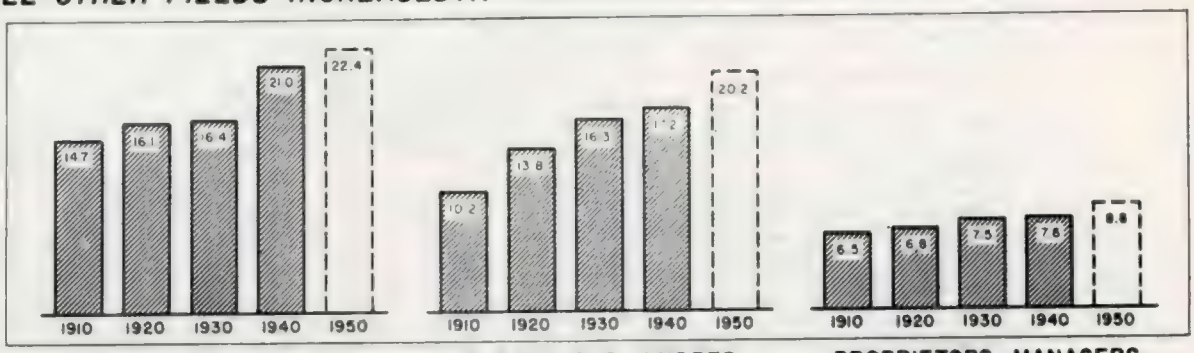
FARMERS (owners and tenants) | FARM LABORERS | LABORERS, except farm

SKILLED WORKERS HELD THEIR OWN...

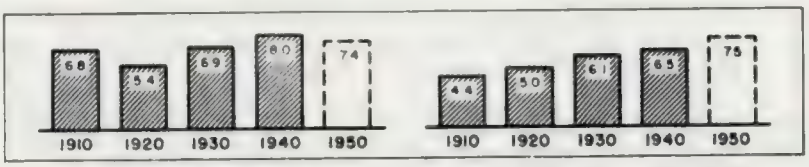


SKILLED WORKERS AND FOREMEN

ALL OTHER FIELDS INCREASED...



SEMISKILLED WORKERS | CLERKS AND KINDRED WORKERS (including salespeople) | PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS



SERVICE WORKERS | PROFESSIONAL PERSONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Source U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.
1950 ESTIMATED BY BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EXHIBIT G

EXHIBIT H

Hannah Lauds Tri-College lan, Urges 'Dream Big'

By JOHN NAUER
ily News Reporter

ITY — Three features e meeting of the Tri-College Study Committee hich met here Wednesday

Dr. John A. Hannah, presi- Michigan State Univer- ed the Tri-County Col- posal and urged planners m big" in their plans for ollege.

l Briggs, superintendent City public schools and of the tri-college sub- needs, cited educa- h might be met serve Midland, counties.

3 — Mrs. Paul Sutton of Midland, chairman of the geographical area subcommittee, presented her group's report showing the tri-county's ability to establish and maintain a college. (Report on page 16).

Sees College As Boon

In his address before tri-county committeemen, Dr. Hannah saw the area college as a boon to the Saginaw Valley.

"We must keep pace with education, if we are to maintain our economic standard of living," Dr. Hannah said.

He cited figures showing there are currently about 73,000 students enrolled in Michigan public colleges and universities; about 22,000 enrolled in junior colleges and about 27,000 students in private colleges in the state, for a total of 122,000 now enrolled.

250,000 Enrollments

Dr. Hannah said by 1970 the college and university enrollment will be more than twice that many with an expected 250,000 in enrollments.

The university head opposed the idea of "restricting enrollments." He said this method is a throw back to the European system "in which the society sorts out the youth early and tags him for a place in life that denies him the privilege of rising to the top."

Youth Protesting Factions

He said these youths in turn become the protesting factions opposing the system that has been unkind to them.

Dr. Hannah cited the American educational system in which a choice of career is delayed until the student is 21 to 22 years old. In the meantime, he said, the student is taught his responsibility as a citizen, and "learns a philosophy for living an interesting and satisfying life regardless of his position in society."

He cited that the United States is a nation that constitutes six per cent of the world's population, seven per cent of the earth's surface, and yet produces 50 per cent of the world's goods.

"We cannot maintain this pace unless we utilize less human energy through more education," Dr. Hannah said.

Dream Big

Then referring to the tri-county college, Dr. Hannah urged the committeemen to "dream big" in their plans. He said in the past the error of most colleges and universities was "planning too small a site."

The university president urged the committeemen to "build the best possible two - year college you can, with the long - range thought of a four-year institution."

He stressed that the college planners might dwell on the prospects of a "technical institute" for training in industry production jobs.

"The services of Michigan State University are at your disposal in planning your area college," Dr. Hannah concluded.

Briggs' Report

In his subcommittee report on needs, Paul Briggs pointed out these needs which might be met by an area college. He cited the increasing number of high school graduttes from the tri - county area; occupational requirement; overcrowding or present college and universities in the state; automation and other industry changes which will demand more skill; high cost of higher education at institution beyond commuting distance.

Briggs said that the needs committee report concluded that the proposed area college would be located on an expansive site. 600 to 1,000 acres. The institution would call for equipment, housing and faculty adequate to provide opportunities for college education of the highest excellence for approximately 2,700 students by 1970. He said the institution would encompass broad programs designed meet the objectives of students in the first two-years of college.

Stresses Needs

The needs chairman stressed that the committee has given no consideration to other ways of meeting the education needs outlined in this report.

The report stressed that other ways may include: (1) the establishment or expansion of one or more such institutions within local metropolitan areas within the three counties; (2) the establishment of branches of existing state institutions; (3) the establishment of state institutions, or other means.

Mrs. Sutton of Midland, in her geographical area report, said that "in most respects the tri-county area is a single geographical unit."

She said this conclusion was based on the area's history, interrelated through diversified type of manufacture; inter-change of trade; transportation and communication facilities; similarities in cultural and recreational interests.

Saginaw Center

With the population center designated in Saginaw, the committee's map showed that a commuting circle of 20 miles includes about 275,000 persons or about 76,500 families; a 40-mile radius 365,000 persons or 103,000 families; 60-mile radius, only a few thousand presons to the northwest, many from the Clare area totalling about 11,000 persons.

She said the report concluded that the tri-counties could establish an area college.

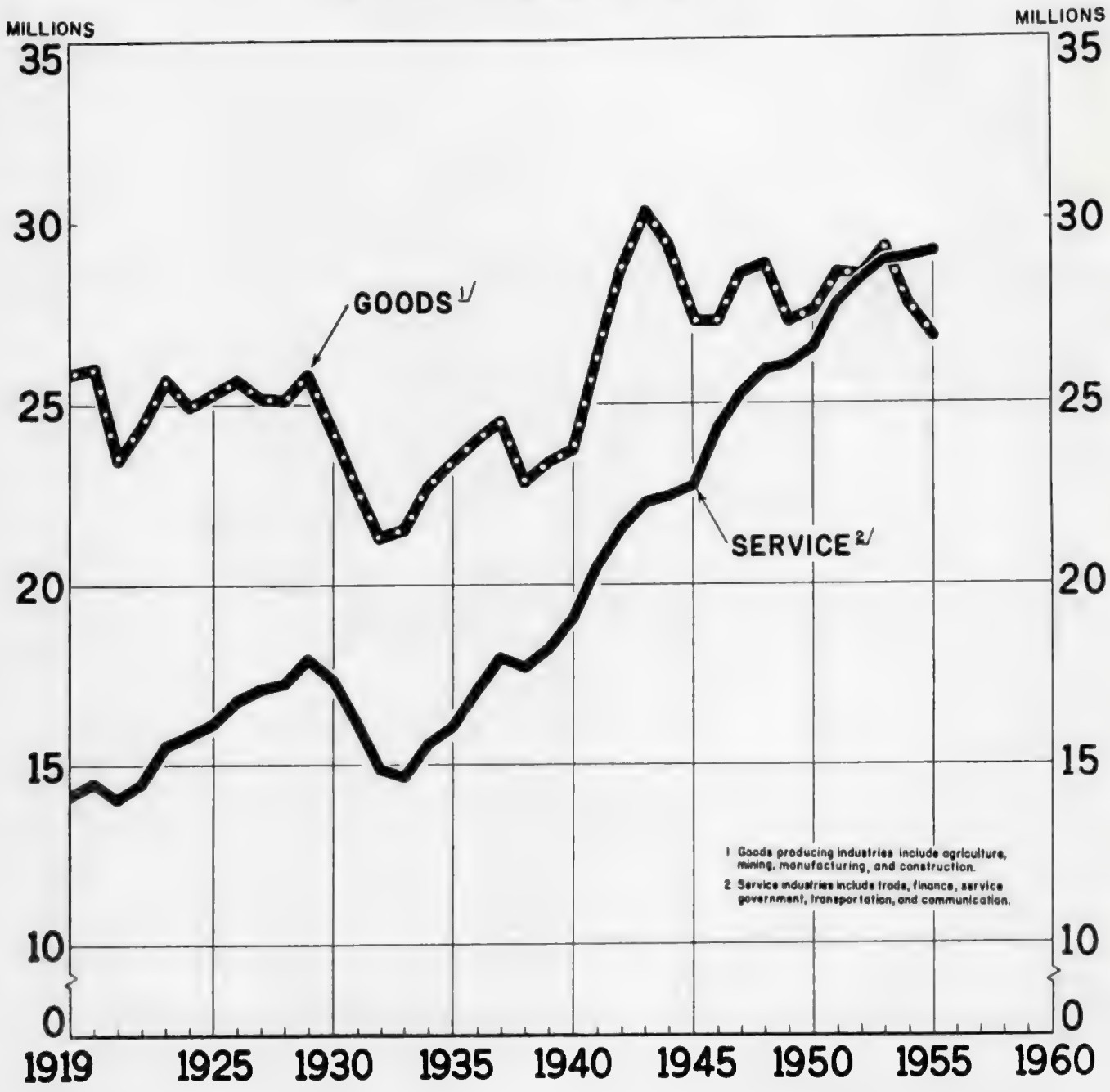
Otto C. Pressprich, general study committee chairman, in reply to a question stated that all the study committee reports are tentative. He said all reports will be integrated into an overall report which will be submitted to the committee of 300 June 6 for consideration. Following that date the final report will be presented for approval, rejection or amendment.

A meeting of each of the tri-college committees of 100 is set for February 29 to appraise the committee reports that have been submitted to date.

MIDLAND DAILY NEWS FEB 16, 1956

EMPLOYMENT IN GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES COMPARED WITH EMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE INDUSTRIES

ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1919-1955



Source: Nonfarm wage and salary employment from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Agricultural employment including proprietors, family workers, and hired workers from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EXHIBIT 1

HIGH COSTS OF POST HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING

Costs of the private and six public four year institutions, as estimated by the colleges themselves and excluding incidental fees, personal expenses and transportation costs, per two semesters or three quarter year.

10 Private Colleges		*6 State Institutions*	
Highest	$1125.00	Highest	$810.00
Lowest	$ 797.50	Lowest	$675.00
Average	$ 994.00	Average	$725.00

EXHIBIT J

Source: Michigan Commission on College Accreditation, *If You're Going To College,* Lansing, Michigan, April, 1954.

TRI-COUNTY COLLEGE ENROLLMENT ESTIMATE

Formula:

A. The 1955-56 eighth grade will produce the 13th grade resident enrollment in the fall of 1960; the seventh grade of 1955-56 the 13th grade of 1961, etc.

B. The average"drop-out" experience, weighted for comparative enrollments in the three major cities, is taken as 6% loss from grade 8 to 9; 8% from 9 to 10; 8% from 10 to 11; 5% from 11 to 12; 75% from 12 to 13; 40% from 13 to 14.

C. The enrollment projection of Bay City Junior College for the 14th grade in 1960-61* is taken as reported at 440.

D. A 1/2% increase for each year after 1961-62.

E. No addition has been made for those delaying entrance for one or more years, or for migration except as reflected in the "drop-out" factors.

F. On the basis of present trends this projection shows that the tri-county college will attract about 55%-60% of all 13th and 14th grade students from the tri-county area. This is usual experience elsewhere.

Year	8th Grade	9th Grade -6%	10th Grade -8%	11th Grade -8%	12th Grade -5%	13th Grade -75%	14th Grade -40%	Non-Res.	13th & 14th Total Plus 1/2%
1955-56	5769(8)								
1956-57	6011(7)	5423							
1957-58	5670(6)	5651	5090						
1958-59	5654(5)	5330	5209	4683					
1959-60	6329(4)	5315	4904	4793	4449				
1960-61	7622(3)	5950	4890	4512	4554	1112	440 *	75	1627
1961-62	7802(2)	7165	5474	4499	4287	1139	667	150	1965
1962-63	8128(1)	7334	6593	5037	4275	1072	683	175	1939
1963-64		7641	6748	6066	4787	1069	642	200	1970
1964-65			7040	6209	5763	1197	641	210	2057
1965-66				6480	5899	1441	718	220	2390
1966-67					6156	1475	864	230	2581
1967-68						1539	885	240	2676

Note: No less than five methods of projection were used. The findings varied by not more than 300 students. This method is on the conservative side.

EXHIBIT K

TABLE I

Total Public & Non-Public School Enrollment (1955-56)

Bay, Midland, Saginaw

	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
Public School	6657	6309	5856	5670	4692	4284	4357	4526	4289	4025	3733	2130	2755	60,273
Non-Public School	301	1819	1946	1952	1637	1370	1313	1485	1480	873	788	707	690	16,361

EXHIBIT L

SUGGESTED BUILDING NEEDS FOR 1600-2700 STUDENTS

No.	*Type*	*Approx. Sq. Ft.*	*Remarks*
40	General	30,840	Standard size except for 3 that should seat 45.
3	Art and 1 Craft Shop	4,500	
1	Little Theatre	4,500	Able to seat 300 with stage
2	Accounting	1,750	One large - the other regular
2	Typing	2,250	One large, 36 stations - the other 24
1	Business Machines (Lab)	1,200	Small, 20 stations
2	Drawing room (Mech.)	2,240	Large, 36 stations
1	General Shop	1.250	Large to include several special areas
1	Electronics Shop	1,000	
1	Machine Shop	1,250	
1	Pattern Shop	1,000	
1	Print Shop	1,000	
1	Forge & Metallurgical Shop	1,250	
1	Agricultural Shop	1,500	
1	Agricultural Room	1,000	
2	Music	3,000	Large - able to seat 120
8	Practice rooms (music)	1,000	Small
4	Chemistry (Lab.)	5,000	32 stations
2	Chemistry (lecture)	1,500	Small
2	Physics (Lab.)	2,500	32 stations
1	Physics (lecture)	750	Small
2	Biology (Lab.)	2,500	36 stations
1	Greenhouse	750	
1	Biology (lecture)	750	Small
1	Geology (Lab.)	1,250	
2	Home Economics	2,000	
1	Geology (lecture)	750	
1	Photography Lab. & dark room	750	
4	Check rooms for student use	1,000	
	Hard surface, off-street parking		

EXHIBIT M

LIBRARY

No.	*Type*	*Approx. Sq. Ft.*	*Remarks*
1	Reading Room		Basic book collection of 20,000 volumes for Junior College
1	Periodical Room		Small
6	Conference Rooms		
1	Leisure Reading		
1	Audio-Visual Storage		
1	Stacks		
2	Workrooms		Each with sink and 1 restroom for staff
8	Listening Desks		
	Total	18,750	For 4-year college @ 50 books per estimated student; 100,000 volumes

GYMNASIUM

1	Gym and Pool	36,000	Regulation basketball floor to seat 2,000 spectators
	Dressing Rooms		Should include visitors dressing rooms

ATHLETIC FIELD

1	Physical Education area	
1	Track	
1	Football practice field	
1	Stadium	
1	Baseball diamond with bleachers	Not to be estimated at this time
1	General Recreation area	
1	Archery field	

AUDITORIUM

1	Auditorium	To seat 3,000

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE SUIT

No.	*Type*	*Remarks*
1	Reception area	
1	Office for President	
1	Office for President's Secretary	
1	Office for Registrar	
1	Office for Dean of Women	
1	Office for Dean of Men	
1	Office for Director of Adult Education	
1	Office for Secretarial Staff	
	Office for Instructional Staff	A part of each department
2	Lounges and Cafeteria facilities	
	Total area ..... 20,000 sq. ft.	

This does not include equipment; nor lobbies, student activities, bookstore, etc., corridors, or other public areas.

Experience would indicate that chemistry and physics laboratory furnishings average $20,000 per laboratory.

Total area: 154,780 sq. ft. Basic
30,000 sq. ft. Public Areas

184,780 sq. ft. Not including Auditorium

EXHIBIT M

SAGINAW RIVER BASIN

EXHIBIT N

HISTORY

Geography and history can be said to be closely related because man is continually modifying the surface of the earth by adapting and using all the physical conditions of a given area. Here in the Saginaw Valley history and geography are inter-related from the first birch bark Indian canoe to the deepest brinewell.

The history of the three counties developed along the many rivers that form what is known as the Saginaw Basin. The Indians first settled here because of the good waters and the white birch. Fur traders made this area a fur trading post, located at what is now the foot of Throop Street in Saginaw.

In 1836 the lumber barons of the East discovered the vast timber lands here in Michigan. Small armies of loggers came to Michigan by the way of the Erie Canal to settle Bay City and Saginaw and to spread to the north and east.

In 1872, Michigan cut more logs and produced more lumber than Maine and Pennsylvania combined. All the surrounding rivers, the Flint, Shiawassee, Cass, Tittabawassee, Ausable, Bad, Rifle, AuGres, Kawkawlin, and Chippewa were kept full of logs to feed the 112 steam saw mills on the Saginaw River. In 1882, the Saginaw River mills turned out a billion feet of lumber, and the Genesee Street bridge in Saginaw and the Third Avenue bridge in Bay City opened more than 1500 times a month to pass freighters coming and going with lumber for the world.

Midland, located at the junction of the Tittabawassee and Chippewa rivers, was also a thriving lumber camp.

With the end of the Saginaw River's great lumber days — about 1892 — the total population of the cities of Saginaw and Bay City combined was only about 45,000 people.

When the lumbering industry began to decline, the loss was temporarily offset by the development of soft coal deposits. Coal mining has since disappeared and has been replaced by a thriving, diverse manufacturing industry. Many of these are closely related to the former lumbering days. The lumber camps in Midland were to be replaced by the production of bromine from the deposits of brine found in the area. In 1890, Dr. Herbert Dow first came to Midland and in 1897 organized The Dow Chemical Company.

As the cut-over lands were cleared and agricultural activity increased at the turn of the century, the three cities became trade centers.

From the same geographical environment, which made up the Saginaw Valley, the three counties grew and developed with differences in present-day industry and agriculture but historically bound together.

EXHIBIT O

ECONOMICS

a. Industry

The Tri-County Area is a thriving industrial giant. Included in the three counties are ten General Motors plants, one of which is the largest grey iron foundry in the world. The world's largest manufacturer of measuring devices is Lufkin Rule Company. The largest single unit chemical plant with a large plastics division is located in the Tri-County area. Also found here are the leading hoisting equipment and power shovel manufacturers. The area boasts one of the Great Lakes' major shipyards. The impact of the St. Lawrence Seaway is expected to increase greatly this phase of industrial activity. The nation's largest maker of baking machinery, a leader in the manufacture of pre-cut houses, and the world's largest malleable iron foundry are also located here.

The eastern section of the Tri-County Area is the second largest distribution center for petroleum products in Michigan. Eight marine terminal tank farms, with a total storage capacity of 140,000,000 gallons, line the banks at the mouth of the Saginaw River. The supply is maintained by both pipeline and lake tankers.

More than a million tourists visit here yearly during the year-around tourist season.

Stability of employment is a characteristic of the Tri-County area. One section of the area in recent months has led the state in the least percentage of unemployment. Local businessmen and industrialists are very confident of continuing prosperity for this section of the state. Recent announcements of industrial building and utility expansion support this confidence in the future economic health of the Tri-County area.

b. Trade and Commerce:

Wholesale houses in the two cities of Saginaw and Bay City serve almost the entire northeast section of the State of Michigan (see Figure 3). The City of Saginaw is the fourth largest wholesale center in Michigan. Saginaw wholesaling represents some $118,000,000 annually in trade. Bay City has some sixty wholesale firms which supply Northern Michigan and the Thumb Area with an approximate annual volume of $65,000,000.

Each of the three cities has two banking establishments. The annual bank debits of the Saginaw banks total some four billion dollars. Bay City's total is five hundred million, and Midland's is three hundred million dollars.

Much interchange of business and information is carried on by the banks of the three cities. One bank in Saginaw is the clearing house for banks as far north as Alpena.

The three cities have newspapers servicing their own counties, with Saginaw and Bay City papers circulating in all three counties. Radio and television advertising covers all three counties.

c. Transportation:

Three railroads service all three cities. Saginaw is a terminal for the C. & O. and Bay City for the New York Central. Both lines go to Midland. (see Figures 4 and 4a).

EXHIBIT P

SOCIOLOGY

People in the Saginaw Valley should have common interests in a wide field of enterprises, if the area is to be considered a natural ecological unit, to assure the satisfactory operation of a college such as the one under consideration. This study will show various areas in which such unity exists at present, as well as evidence of divergent interests.

All three counties have a predominance of people with a "mixed" ethnic background. (See figure 9.) All counties are growing rapidly in the number of residents. Median age in Midland County is 25.3, in Bay County 28.5, and in Saginaw 28.6.

In number of college educated people, Midland County ranks 11th in the state. Saginaw 33rd, and Bay County 53rd. Median school age completed for the counties is 8.9 for Saginaw, 10.8 for Midland, and 9.0 for Bay. In the cities, median school age completed for Midland is 12.6, for Bay 9.0, and for Saginaw 9.6.

EXHIBIT Q

REGIONAL AREA

EXHIBIT R

POPULATION

Michigan has had a history of extraordinarily rapid growth. In the last decade, the state's population has increased by more than one-fifth. The numerical increase between 1940 and 1950 in Michigan was exceeded by only California, New York and Texas. The sustained urbanization of Michigan's population is an essential feature of the state's growth. The continued growth of urban centers paralleled the expansion of such "center" activities as manufacturing and processing. This pattern has been followed closely in the areas of Midland, Bay and Saginaw Counties. (See figure 11.) Midland County area showed an urban and rural increase in the period from 1940-1950 of 32 per cent. The Bay County area increase for that same period was 18 per cent. The Saginaw County area increase was also 18 per cent. The average increase of the three counties was about 23 per cent, or about 2 per cent above the average for the state.

Another factor of importance was the spectacular increase in the birth rate in the decade 1940-1950. In the Midland-Bay area the birth rate was 22 per 1000 population in 1940. This increased to 26.7 per 1000 population in 1950. In the Saginaw County area the birth rate in 1940 was 20.8 and increased to 27.1 in 1950. Coupled with this increase was a declining death rate in each of the three county areas.

The Tri-County area also felt the impact of migration into the state. In Midland County the migrant total was 1800 for the decade 1940-1950. Bay County's population was increased by 1300 migrants, while the Saginaw County area received 2800 migrants in the same period.

Projections of population made by the Bureau of the Census for the State of Michigan indicate a continued population increase for the Tri-County area in the years ahead.

EXHIBIT S

TRI-COUNTY AREA MAP

GEOGRAPIC AND POPULATION CENTERS

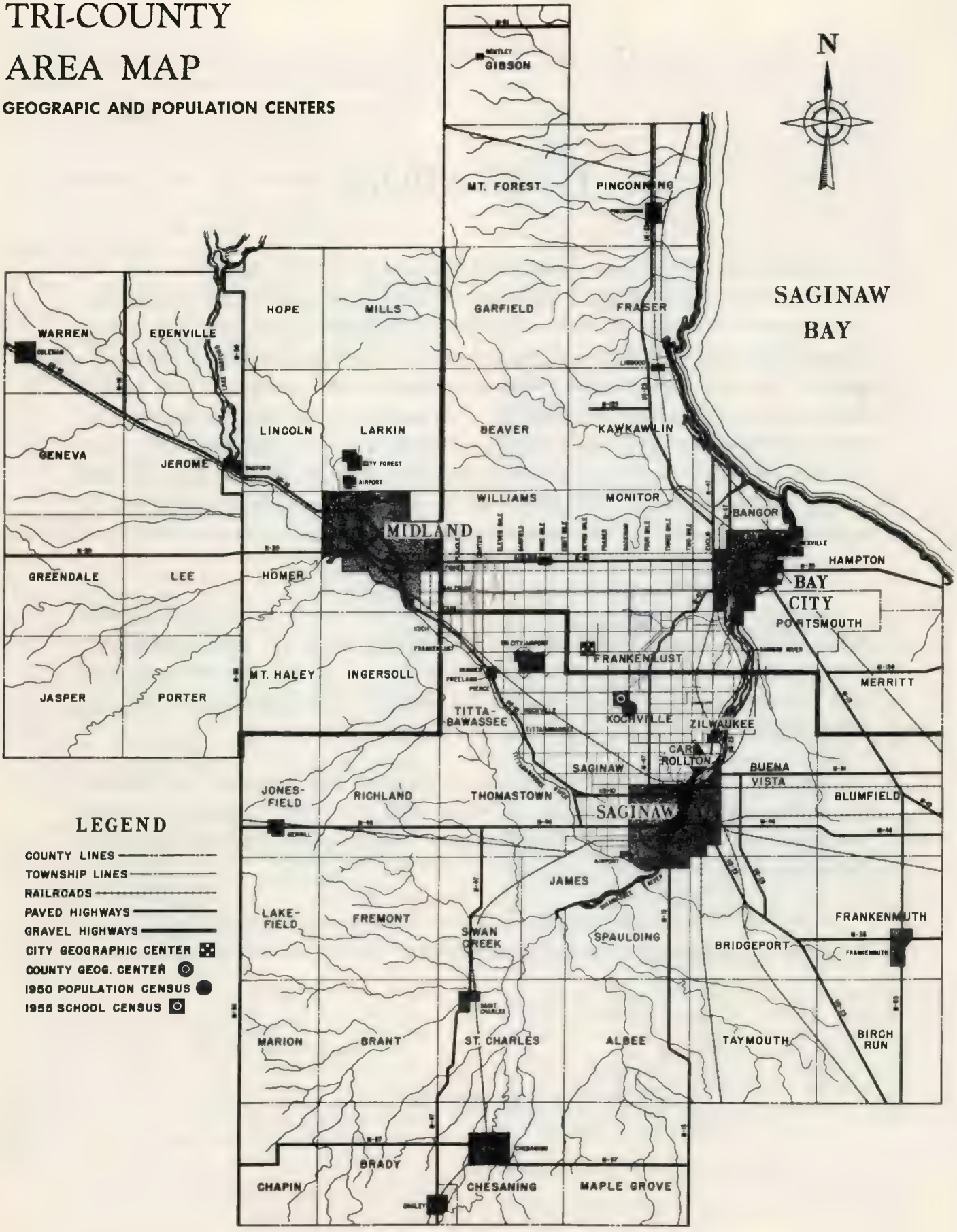
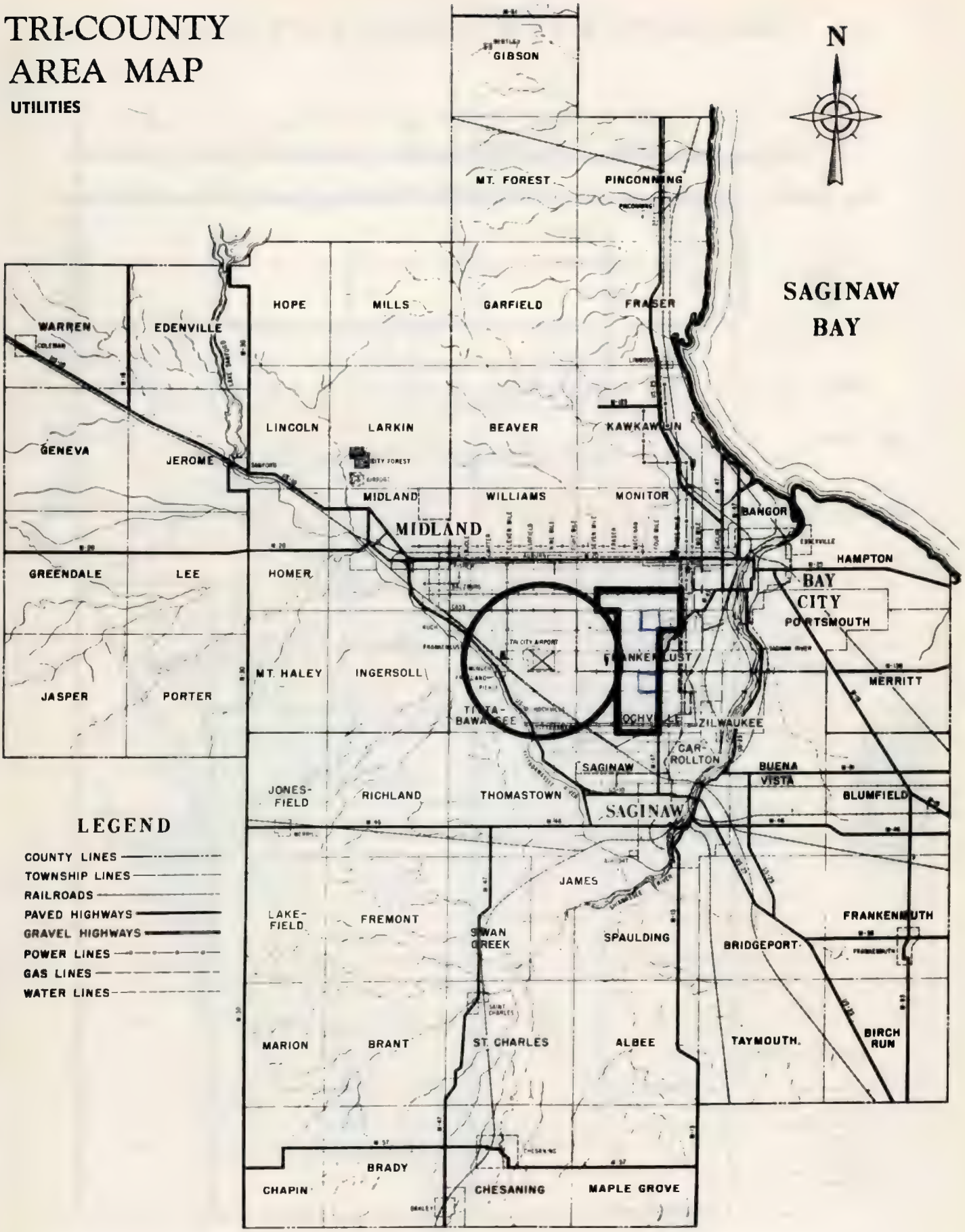


EXHIBIT T

TRI-COUNTY AREA MAP

UTILITIES



LEGEND

- COUNTY LINES
- TOWNSHIP LINES
- RAILROADS
- PAVED HIGHWAYS
- GRAVEL HIGHWAYS
- POWER LINES
- GAS LINES
- WATER LINES

EXHIBIT U

TRI-COUNTY COLLEGE STUDY AREA

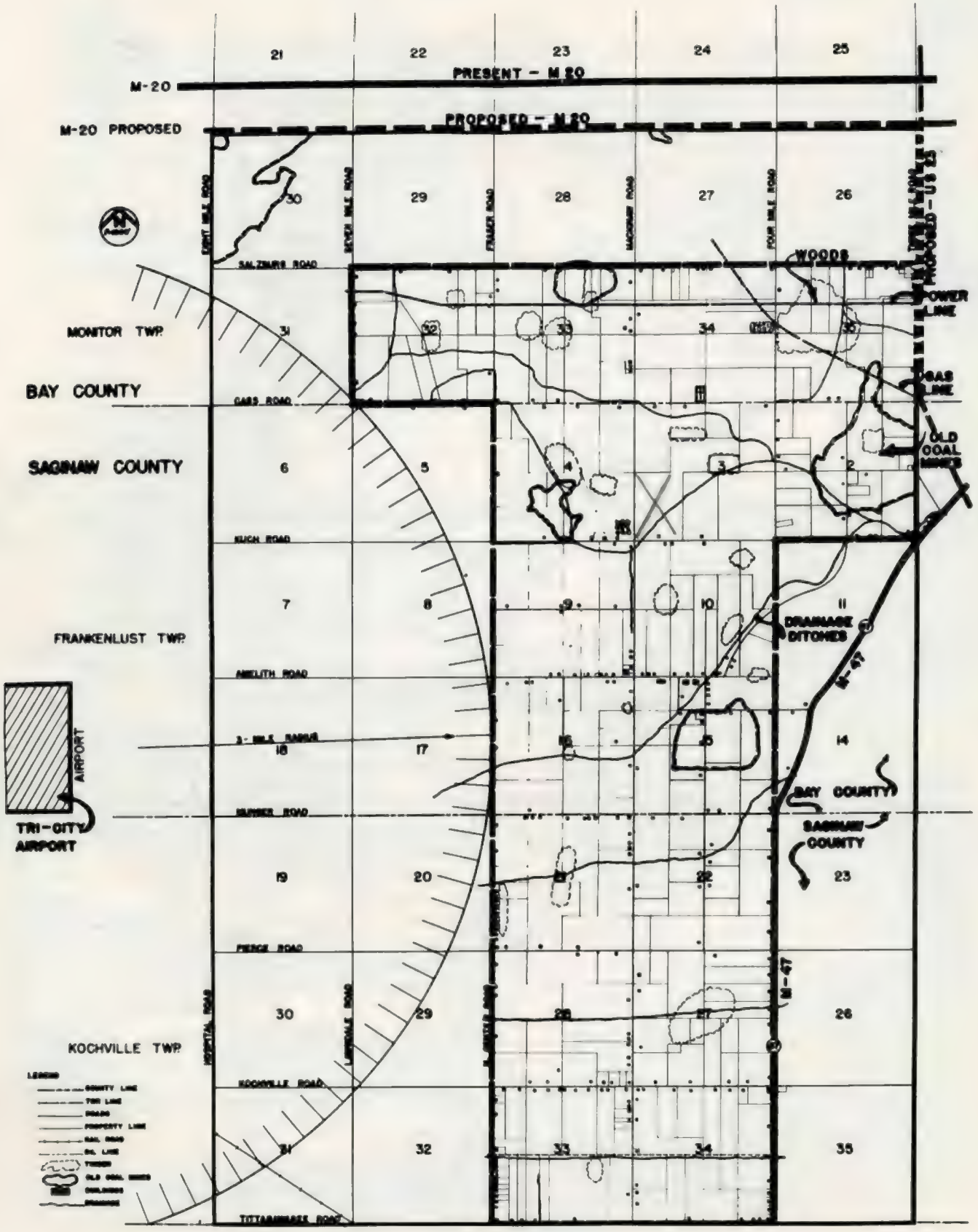


EXHIBIT V

EXHIBIT W

Act 188 of the Public Acts of 1955

STATE OF MICHIGAN

68TH LEGISLATURE

REGULAR SESSION OF 1955

Introduced by Reps. Engstrom, Meggison and Boyer

ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 240

AN ACT to create community college disticts composed of 1 or more contiguous counties; to provide for the government, control and administration of such districts; to provide for the election of a board of trustees; to define the powers and duties of the board of trustees; to provide for the assessment, levy, collection and return of taxes therefor; and to provide a referendum thereon.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 1. As may be hereafter provided in this act, 1 or more contiguous counties, after the county boards of education of said counties have secured the approval of the state board of education, may, by a majority vote of the electors thereof voting thereon, join to form a community college district for the planning, promoting, and/or acquiring, constructing, owning, developing, maintaining and operating within their limits a community college.

Sec. 2. As used in this act, a community college shall be defined as a school providing instruction in collegiate and non-collegiate courses of study, which shall not embrace more than 2 years of collegiate work, and shall for all purposes be considered as eligible to receive such state aid and assistance as may be appropriated by the legislature for the aid and support of junior colleges and/or community colleges.

Sec. 3. Said community college district shall be a body corporate and may sue and be sued, and may take, use, hold, sell, and convey real property without restriction as to location, and personal property, including property received by gift, devise, or bequest, as the interest of the said community college district may require. The board of trustees of said community college district shall have power to lease or purchase all property, erect and maintain all buildings, employ and pay all persons, and do all other things in its judgment necessary for the proper establishment, maintenance, management, and carrying on of the community college, and for the protection of other property of the community college.

Sec. 4. The board of trustees of the said community college district shall have the power to make plans for, to promote, and/or acquire, construct, own, develop, maintain and operate within their limits a community college. Said board of trustees shall have the following authority:

1. To locate, acquire, purchase or lease in the name of the district such site or sites within the district for college buildings, libraries, agricultural farms, athletic fields, and playgrounds as may be necessary; to purchase, lease, acquire, erect, or build and equip such buildings for school or library purposes or for use in connection with agricultural farms, athletic fields and playgrounds, as may be necessary; to pay for the same out of the funds of the district provided for that purpose; to sell or exchange any real or personal property of the district which is no longer required thereby for school purposes, and to give proper deeds, bills of sale or other instruments passing title to the same.

(127)

2. To establish and carry on schools and departments or courses of study as shall normally be carried on by a community college.

3. To establish, equip, and maintain agricultural, trade, and other vocational departments and to have general control thereover for community college purposes.

4. To borrow, subject to the provisions of Act No. 202 of the Public Acts of 1943, as amended, being sections 131.1 to 138.2 of the Compiled Laws of 1948, for temporary school purposes such sum or sums of money and on such terms as it may deem desirable and to give notes of the district therefor: Provided, That no such loan shall be made for any sum which shall exceed the amount which has been voted by the board of trustees or the qualified electors of the district.

5. To borrow, subject to the provisions of Act No. 202 of the Public Acts of 1943, as amended, such sum or sums of money as it may deem necessary to purchase sites for buildings, playgrounds, athletic fields, or agricultural farms, and to purchase or erect and equip any building or buildings, which it is authorized to purchase and erect, or to make any permanent improvement which it is authorized to make, and to accomplish this by the issue and sale of bonds of such district in such form or on such terms as the board may deem advisable, or by any other reasonable means: Provided, That no loan shall be made and no bonds shall be issued, for a longer term than 20 years nor for any sum which together with the total outstanding indebtedness of the district shall exceed 2% on the assessed valuation of the taxable property within such district, unless the proposition of making such loans or of issuing bonds shall have been submitted first to a vote of the electors of the district who own property assessed for taxes, or the lawful spouses of such persons, at a general or special election and approved by the majority of the electors actually voting on the same, in which event loans may be made or bonds may be issued for the purposes hereinbefore set forth in an amount equal to that provided by chapter 12, part 2 of the school code of 1955.

6. To have the care and custody of all community college property and to provide suitable privileges, sanitary conditions, and medical inspection for the community college of the district.

7. To establish and collect tuition fees for resident and nonresident students.

8. To establish and maintain or continue a library and/or museum, which institutions may be separately operated if desired, for the community college of such district, if it shall deem it advisable to do so, and to provide for its or their care and management.

9. To contract with, appoint and employ a suitable person, not a member of said board, as administrator or director of the community college, who shall possess at least an earned bachelor's degree from a college acceptable to the state board of education, and be the possessor of or be eligible for a teacher's certificate or have educational qualifications equivalent thereto in accordance with standards determined by the state board of education and who shall hold his office for a term fixed by the board and not to exceed 5 years and who shall perform such duties as the board may determine and who shall make reports in writing to the board of trustees and to the superintendent of public instruction annually or oftener if required in regard to all matters pertaining to the educational interests of the community college district; to appoint in its discretion, a business manager responsible to the administrator or director of the community college for the community college district and fix his term of office.

10. To certify to the treasurer of the community college district for payment out of the funds thereof all claims and demands against the board or community college district, which shall be allowed by the board under such rules and regulations as it may establish.

11. The title of all real estate and improvements acquired and erected under the provisions of this act shall be taken and held in the name of the board of trustees.

12. Bonds or obligations issued under the provisions of this act shall not be purchased by the state of Michigan.

Sec. 5. The community college district shall be directed and governed by a board of trustees, consisting of 9 or more members. Each member shall possess the qualifications of general electors within the community college district, and shall be selected as follows:

1. One member shall be selected from each county of the college district by the county board of education of the respective counties, to represent each county.

2. One member shall be selected by the boards of education of all fourth class school districts in the college district.

3. Four members shall be selected by the boards of education of all first, second and third class school districts in the college district.

4. Three members shall be selected at large by the members selected as hereinbefore set forth.

The trustees shall serve for 3 years, or until their successors have been appointed, except that for the first board, the terms of office shall be as follows, with the respective terms of office to be selected by lot at the first organizational meeting of the board of trustees:

1. Three members shall serve for 1 year.

2. Three members shall serve for 2 years.

3. All other members to first board of trustees shall serve for 3 years.

Vacancies in the board of trustees shall be filled by appointment made by the original appointing authority.

Sec. 6. The trustees shall hold a meeting within 1 month after their selection, on the call of the president of the county board of education of the most populous county of the community college district, at such time and place as he may designate. Such meeting shall elect a president, who must be a member of the board of trustees, and a secretary and a treasurer, who need not be members. The board shall also, from time to time select and employ such other administrative officers, teachers, and employees and engage such services as shall be deemed necessary to effectuate its purposes.

Sec. 7. The trustees shall cause to be kept a written or printed record of every session of the board, which record shall be public. They shall also provide for a system of accounting that shall meet with the approval of the superintendent of public instruction. The board shall only employ those teachers as may meet such qualifications as have been or may be established by the state board of education. All courses of instruction as may be authorized by the board shall first be approved by the superintendent of public instruction. The treasurer and such other officers or employees as shall handle money on behalf of the authority shall first secure a suitable bond by a responsible bonding company, which bond or bonds shall be paid for by the board. All accounts shall be audited once each year by a certified public accountant, and the audit shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the college district.

Sec. 8. The trustees may levy for the purposes of the community college district a tax of not more than 1 mill upon each dollar of the state equalized value of the property in each of the counties comprising the community college district. The board shall ascertain the total taxes or appropriation required for any year and shall thereupon certify to the county tax allocation board of each county comprising the community college district, the necessary tax rate to raise such amount, which shall be uniform in the community college district, and shall take into consideration the ratio that the total state equalized value of all property, real and personal in the said entire community college district bears to the state equalized value of all property, real and personal, in each of said respective counties. All taxes shall be assessed, levied, collected and returned as county taxes under the general property tax law. All moneys collected by any tax collecting officer from the tax levied under the provisions of this section shall be transmitted to the community college district to be disbursed as provided in this act.

The subjects of taxation for the community college district purposes shall be the same as for state, county and other school purposes as provided under the general property tax law.

Sec. 9. For purposes of the community college district as herein defined, the trustees may purchase, lease or accept by gift or devise private property. They shall likewise have the authority to accept from any county, township, and/or other governmental unit any contribution authorized by its governing body as provided in chapter 21 of part 2 of Act No. 319 of the Public Acts of 1927, as amended, being sections 371.1 to 371.6, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1948. They shall likewise be entitled to receive from the state of Michigan all grants of state aid, in the same manner and proportion, as any other community college.

Sec. 10. Whenever the secretary of the county board of education shall be requested in writing by not less than 25 school electors of the counties to initiate proceedings for the organization of a community college district, as defined in this act, he shall refer the question of organizing the said community college district to the superintendent of public instruction for his approval: Provided, That if the proposed community college district involves more than 1 county, the request for approval may be submitted to the superintendent of public instruction by any one of the secretaries of the county boards of education involved. The superintendent of public instruction shall have authority to approve or deny the proposal to initiate proceedings to effectuate the proposed community college district organization. His action in the matter shall be final. Upon petitions being filed at least 60 days prior to the next general election with the appropriate county clerk, together with the letter of approval from the superintendent of public instruction, as bear the signatures of 10% of the electors of the said county, the foregoing act shall be submitted to the electors of the said county. The county clerk shall call a special election in said county, to be held within 60 days of the filing of petitions bearing the signatures of 10% of the qualified electors of the said county, in which case the foregoing act shall be submitted to the electors of said county at said special election. It shall be the duty of the board of election commissioners of each contiguous county in which such a petition is filed to prepare ballots for the use of electors in all precincts in said county, in the manner required by law, which ballots, after setting forth the foregoing act in full, shall be in substantially the following form:

"Vote on act incorporating the community college district, the district including the county of ....., and such other contiguous counties as may join.

Shall the above act be approved and adopted?

Yes ( )

No ( )."

It shall be the duty of the board of election commissioners in each of the counties in which a vote is taken to deliver the ballots so prepared to the inspectors under the general election law. All votes cast upon said act shall be counted, canvassed, and returned in the same manner as is provided by law for counting, canvassing, and returning votes cast for state officers.

Sec. 11. If a majority of the electors voting thereon at any election in 1 or more counties, which are contiguous, shall vote "yes" on the proposal, then all of the counties so approving shall constitute a community college district, and the community college district shall be a corporation having all of the powers, duties, and obligations provided for in this act.

If a majority of the electors in any county should vote "no" on the approval of a community college district, the project may again be submitted to the electors in such county or counties, by their respective boards of supervisors or by petition signed by at least 10% of the electors therein. Such county or counties shall become part of the community college district whenever at a later election a majority of the electors in such county or counties shall vote "yes."

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved

Governor.

CONSULTANTS TO STUDY COMMITTEE

Mr. Ferris Crawford — Coordinator of Study Head, Higher Education Department
Department of Public Instruction, Lansing, Michigan

Mr. Leonard Soper — Coordinator for Saginaw County

Mr. Fred Squire — Coordinator for Midland County

Mr. Robert Stuart — Coordinator for Bay County

Needs Committee

Mr. Lawrence Borosage, Assoc. Professor of Industrial Education, M.S.U.

Mr. Gordon Clack, The Dow Chemical Company

Mr. George Ellison, Michigan Employment Commission, Bay City

Mr. Carl France, General Motors Corporation, Saginaw Steering Gear (SP)

Mr. William B. Hawley, Head, Dept. of Vocational Education, M.S.U.

Mr. John Reid, Commissioner of Labor, State of Michigan

Mrs. Coro Taylor, Chief, Occupational Outlook Studies, U. S. Dept. of Labor

Geographical Area

Dr. Maurice MacGaugh, Professor of Geography, Central Michigan College

Dr. Edward Prophet, Professor of Geography, Michigan State University

Dr. John Thaden, Professor of Sociology, Michigan State University

Location Committee

Mr. R. J. Botsford, Civil Aeronautics Authority

Mr. L. J. Maitland, Civil Aeronautics Authority

Mr. R. W. Mills, Director of Planning, City of Midland (Maps)

Mr. H. T. Peterson, Dow Corning Corporation, (Engineering and Maps)

Mr. T. J. Powers, The Dow Chemical Company (Waste Engineering)

U. S. Department of Agriculture — Agents in all counties offered valuable advice on soil conditions and other pertinent data.

Finance Committee

Mr. Hugh Benner, Member of Saginaw Midland Water Supply

Mr. G. Jerome Brenner, Representative of Halsey Stewart Bonding Co.

EXHIBIT X

COMMENTS ON TRI-COUNTY COLLEGE STUDY BY LEADING EDUCATORS

EXHIBIT Y

Tri-County College Need Based on Rising Demand

School superintendents from Bay City, Midland and Saginaw warned last night that college population would double by 1970 as they participated in a panel discussion on the proposed tri-county community college.

Speaking before the Saginaw Valley Torch club in the Wenonah hotel here, they envisioned a centrally-located institution costing an estimated $6,400,000.

They envisioned a mushrooming population growth in the area, a near merger of the communities as industrial development progressed, and added activity as the much heralded deep waterway becomes reality and ocean craft plies the waters of Saginaw bay and river.

The program was planned to give the Torch club members a better insight on the current year-long study on the merits of a tri-county college.

Otto C. Pressprich, editor of The Saginaw News and chairman of the study group, pointed out that the study will determine whether it would be meritorious to establish one institution for the three counties or whether each community should maintain a separate school.

The school superintendents appearing with Pressprich on the panel, moderated by Frank C. Learman, Bay City attorney, were Bay City's Paul W. Briggs, Midland's Dr. Ernest R. Britton and Saginaw's Chester F. Miller.

Briggs estimated that there will be 215,000 students on Michigan college campuses in 1970 as compared to 90,000 last year. He pointed out that Bay City's Junior College this year has approximately 900 students, coming from the three communities, the Thumb and Northeastern Michigan.

There will be more each succeeding year, he predicted, as the wartime baby crop grows up.

Dr. Britton developed the nearly six and a-half million dollar figure for the establishment of an united college on an estimated 1,200 students; admittedly a conservative figure in recognition of the 900-enrollment in the Bay City institution now.

He said there could be three ways of financing the college, private or corporation endowment, taxation, or a combination of both.

He advocated support by taxation, claiming more stability through government authority. He suggested a tri-county taxing unit to assure assessing procedure that would be fair to all.

It was pointed out that the school would not only be used for day students but at night for an adult program.

All the educators pointed out that in the world today education is becoming increasingly important and that in the future more young people will need higher training and adults will continue to demand upgrading programs.

The group agreed the problems in establishment of a united college, although myriad and difficult, are not insurmountable.

In stressing the need for greater college facilities for young people of the Saginaw Valley, Pressprich said that more people are becoming "conscious of urgency." He praised the pioneer work Bay City has done with its college, now more than three decades old. He said the Michigan State University and University of Michigan authorities have endorsed the idea of an area college.

BAY CITY TIMES FEB. 16, 1956

U-M Official Optimistic Over Tri-County College

Dr. James Lewis, vice - president of student affairs at the University of Michigan, sounded high optimism, Wednesday night, for the ultimate establishment of a Tri - County College to serve Midland, Saginaw and Bay City.

His speech sparked the initial meeting of the expanded 300 - man tri - college study committee held in the auditorium of the Saginaw High School.

Dr. Lewis saw the community college as the answer to the expanded needs of higher education.

"You are on the edge of something very big," he told the group. Then added, "The community college you want is within your grasp."

He said the group should not be fearful of over - building. He predicted a college and university enrollment in Michigan of 250,000 "by soon after 1970."

The speaker said "one of the big things wrong in the past is that we have set our sights too low in meeting the education needs."

"Education has been geared to survival, and that's all," said Dr Lewis.

"You didn't see big business gear itself for survival," he said.

"Big business has been and is now getting ready for the tremendous hike in the consumer market," he added.

Dr. Lewis said in dealing with the needs of higher education "we should get off the pessimistic side."

In citing alternatives for meeting higher education needs in the state, Dr. Lewis said there were these avenues of approach: (1) Double the size of the existing institutions; (2) Duplicate the existing colleges and universities in the state; (3) or, establish the area or community college.

He saw the first two alternatives as "very costly," and favored the decentralization of education facilities in the establishment of an area college, such as the Tri-County College set - up.

"This myth about competition among the colleges and universities is something of a headache," Dr. Lewis said.

"The institutions are wondering how they're going to handle the increases even before getting them," he added.

Dr. Lewis pledged the help of the University of Michigan in aiding the project.

The educator cited ways in which the 300 - man study committee could review various aspects of the educational problem. He urged a review of the report of the Michigan Council of State College Presidents, the Ohio State study report, the report of the Manpower Commission.

In citing the Ohio State study report, the report of the Manpower Commission.

In citing the Ohio report, which sounds an alarm for "the impending tidal wave of students," Dr. Lewis said: "Some iron curtains may be going up in other states in barring admittance of out - state students."

He urged this be kept in mind in exploring the need of an area college.

Dr. Lewis also cited dangers that lie ahead in the establishing of community college facilities.

He warned of the danger of "losing local control in turning too much over to the state." Dr. Lewis said the "speed - up" of courses is another pitfall.

The educator warned the group that "it would be a mistake to build an area college for academic purposes only." He cited a community college program in New York state where both academic and terminal education needs are met. (The academic education would include the liberal arts courses, and the terminal education would provide for the semi - skilled workers, the scientific technicians and the like).

Dr. Lewis said in terminal education schools throughout the nation, "many student has found his purpose and has gone on from there to high education levels."

Another highlight of the session, was a brief address by Dr. Ferris N. Crawford, head of the higher education division of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Dr. Crawford set June 6, 1956, as the date for the final area college report. In between, he slated target dates for reports of the sub - mittee, formerly the philosophic basis group are to meet in December, the date to be set; need and finance committees, February 15, 1956; the legislation and location committees sometime in April of next year.

Mahlen Moore, principal of Midland High School, and chairman of the study program pilot committee, reviewed the organization of the overall group for the benefit of the new members. All members, new and old, approved the action of the group to date.

All officers of the organization and sub - committee chairmen were retained in a balloting motion for the benefit of new members of the expanded study committee.

Otto C. Pressprich, Saginaw News editor, is chairman of the Tri - County College Study Committee; Frank C. Learman, Bay City, vice - chairman; Chester C. Payne, Midland, secretary.

Reports were presented by the Chairman of the sub - committees: Paul W. Briggs, Bay City superintendent of public schools, on need; Dr. R. W. Collings, Midland, on objectives; Maurice E. Brown, Saginaw mayor, on finance; John T. Garey, Saginaw attorney, on legal basis and organization plan; Mrs. Paul Sutton, Midland, on geographic area; William O. Kinsel, Auburn mayor, on location.

Brown pointed out the equalized valuation of the Tri - Cities as $818,064,000 and with a one - mill tax would bring $818,064. The equalized valuations are: Saginaw, $330,376; Bay City, $34,488; Midland, $166,200. He explained that financing the area college project could be provided in three ways: Private endowment, taxation, or a combination of endowments and taxes.

In reporting on location data, Kinsel stressed that there has been an increase in population of 65,799 from 1930 to 1950. He cited the following: Midland county, 19,150 to 35,662, a 48 per cent hike; Saginaw county, 120,000 to 153,515, a 21 per cent increase; Bay county, jump.

In other business, it was advised that the respective 100 - man study committees call special meetings and elect officers for their own groups.

Otto C. Pressprich presided at the meeting.

MIDLAND DAILY NEWS APRIL 26, 1956

EXHIBIT Y

'Dream Big,' Hannah Tells Study Group

Two Reports Envision 1,000-Acre Campus, 91 Rooms to Start

BY HOWARD KAHN

A pair of subcommittee reports, one outlining educational needs to be met by a tri-county college and the other seeking to show that Bay, Saginaw and Midland counties have the historical, economic and social ties to operate a college, were presented last night to the college study's Committee of 300 for its consideration.

Individual county sections of the big committee will chew over the two reports at separate meetings Wednesday night, Feb. 29. The reports will be presented again to the committee for approval April 11.

The two reports set the stage for what was called last night the "critical" phase of the study. On April 11 subcommittee reports are to be presented by the finance, legal and location subcommittees

Those reports, according to Ferris Crawford, state department of public education consultant, will "tip the scales" on the No. One college question: Will there be a tri-county community college?

Before listening to the two reports, read by Paul W. Briggs, chairman of the needs subcommittee and superintendent of Bay City schools, and Mrs. Paul Sutton, Midland, chairman of the geographical area subcommittee, the nearly 80 committee members present at Handy school heard from Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University.

Dr. Hannah spoke of the anticipated college enrollment crush which is expected to begin in 1960 and which experts believe will crest in 1970. He suggested that post-high school institutions such as the proposed tri-county college, could take the initial enrollment pressure off four-year schools.

Dr. Hannah "hoped" the valley education effort would begin by building a good two-year school without losing sight of a four year college goal.

"Dream big," Dr. Hannah told committee members. And, he reminded the group, "One of the great strengths of the American educational system is that control is kept close to home."

Both the needs and geographical subcommittee reports were based on recommendations made by the objectives subcommittee That group outlined eventual establishment of a four-year liberal arts college for the area

BAY CITY TIMES

FEB. 16, 1956

Tri-County Ties Cited in Support of College

(Continued from Page 1)

The needs committee envisioned a two-year college, located on a 600-to-1,000-acre site, with equipment, housing and faculty adequate to provide for an enrollment of 2,700 students in 1970 and with a range in arts, sciences and pre-professional courses to provide the first two years of college work toward a degree and also to provide terminal and community college training and programs.

No consideration was given, the report stated, "to other ways of meeting the educational needs outlined in this report," indentified as including establishment or expansion of one or more local community colleges, establishment of branches of existing state institutions or of new state institutions.

In addition, courses would include offerings related but not limited to the occupational opportunities in the tri-county area

The governing body of the college, the subcommittee recommended, should establish a policy by which the content of the programs would be fixed by the administration of the college with professional and lay advice.

The subcommittee recommended physical facilities to anticipate growth to a four-year college. Housing of at least 250,000 square feet is indicated, the report stated. The 600-to-1,000-acre site recommended would provide for expansion and would give adequate room for parking, outdoor athletics and landscaping.

In an appendix the subcommittee set forth its ideas on the physical plant needs for a basic two-year school to house 2,700 students. These included 40 general classrooms, 51 other special classrooms, shops and laboratories, including a 300-seat Little Theater; a library with 13 rooms and a basic book collection of 20,000 volumes.

A gymnasium and pool with seats to accommodate 2,000 persons; and a 3,000-seat auditorium, also were listed. Designated as "Not to be estimated at this time" were athletic field requirements.

The administrative unit would include eight office areas and two lounges and cafeteria facilities.

Serving with Briggs from Bay county on the 20-member subcommittee were Mrs. Mary Adelman, Dr. William J. Anderson, Timm. Anderson and Koffman are Herman Koffman and W. C. Timm. Anderson and Koffman are members of the Bay City Board of Education.

The geographical area subcommittee report linked the three counties by history, economics, sociology, agriculture, population and a heading called "region."

From a geographical standpoint, the report stated, the three counties could jointly establish and operate a college.

"Here in the Saginaw Valley," said the report, "history and geography are interrelated from the first birch bark Indian canoe to the deepest brinewell."

Historically, lumber and later diversified manufacturing joined the three counties, the committee said.

Economically the area is linked by an interchange of wholesale and retail business, by transportation and communication; by its role as "a thriving industrial giant," one of whose characteristics is "stability of employment."

All three counties have a population of predominantly "mixed ethnic background," the report stated. In the number of college educated residents, Midland county ranks 11th in the state, Saginaw ranks 33rd, and Bay ranks 53rd.

In the counties the median school years completed is eight years nine months for Saginaw; nine years for Bay and 10 years, eight months for Midland.

The subcommittee's report saw the tri-county area as the hub of a northeast Michigan region from which a four-year college could draw for students.

Serving on the geographical committee from Bay county were William Warner, Paul Harvey and the Rev. Herman F. Zehnder.

Hatcher Hails Area College s State Need

Harlan H. Hatcher, president of the University of Michigan, termed the Tri-County College study as a logical and necessary step to meet the education needs of the state."

U-M president addressed approximately 100 members of the Tri-County College Study Committee of 300 Wednesday night at the Grace A. Dow Memorial Library.

Lauds Group

Dr. Hatcher lauded the Midland-Saginaw-Bay group "for the beautiful American dream you are projecting here."

In pointing to the educational needs of the state, Dr. Hatcher said the U-M will reach a peak enrollment of 22,500 next fall

"This does not reflect the population growth nor impending rise in enrollments," Dr. Hatcher said.

He added "that it does reflect the ever increasing demand of our society for trained men and women."

The university head recounted the "tremendous growth" of the colleges and universities within the state in recent years.

"Within the next quarter-century you will see area colleges as inevitable as the high schools are in our own time," he said.

Confines To Junior College Level

However, Dr. Hatcher confined his enthusiasm of the area college somewhat to the junior college level.

He said the tri-county planners should "weigh well" the advantages and disadvantages of a four-year college before embarking on the plan."

Dr. Hatcher said there are some advantages for the student in "going away to college and being on your own."

The U-M president said, "One penalty for a community college is the provincialty of associating with your own neighbors."

He said that this would probably be off-set with the knowledge that the college "was a community effort."

Dr. Hatcher stressed the importance in a two-year college of the vocational or technical training.

"This phase should not be neglected," he said.

No Single Solution

The speaker observed that there is no single solution to the problems of higher education in the state.

"There is a diversity of answers," he said, "and because of it, we are the stronger for it."

The university president said the U-M and its personnel stand ready to aid the area college planners.

"We will assist you in any way we can," Dr. Hatcher concluded.

MIDLAND DAILY NEWS

APRIL 26, 1956

WHAT DOES THE AVERAGE CITIZEN THINK ABOUT A TRI-COUNTY COLLEGE

OPINION POLL

Area College Plan Favored At Midland

MIDLAND — Ninety-five per cent of the 481 Dow Corning Corp. employes who last week answered a tri-county college questionnaire said they favor a joint college in the Saginaw Valley.

Silas Braley, a Midland representative on the college study finance subcommittee, this morning released tabulations of the questionnaire, distributed last week to all 1,100 Dow Corning employes of the Midland plant.

Of the 481 who answered, 265 agreed with the college study committee that the proposed institution should begin on a two-year basis and be enlarged later to four. A four-year program at the start was favored by 158. Thirty-five said they would limit the college to two years entirely.

The study committee has had opinions from groups which want to start with a two-year college to be enlarged to four, and from those who want a four-year, degree-granting institution at the outset. The committee has, however, tentatively approved objectives calling for a junior college to be enlarged to four later.

Purpose of the Dow Corning survey was to see if employes, as a sample group, were familiar with the tri-county college survey and favored a Valley college. Ten employes said they were opposed to the plan; 11 indicated no opinion.

Of the 481 replying to the questionnaire, 362 were Midland County residents; 69, Bay County; 39, Saginaw County, and 11 from homes outside the tri-county area.

Braley, who called the tabulations an "overwhelming" vote of confidence, said: "While the results at best are only indications of public opinion, they do serve to confirm the findings outlined in the final report of the objectives committee presented to the public on Jan. 5."

Dow Corning employes also were asked to suggest to the study committee what information they would like.

SAGINAW NEWS, APRIL 14, 1956

EXHIBIT Z

COMMENTS ON TRI-COUNTY COLLEGE STUDY BY LEADING PUBLIC OFFICIALS PRESS AND CITIZEN

Study Group Eyes Legislation

Area College Unit Faces Up to Facts

Tri-county college study committee members faced up in some hard facts last night in a meeting in Freeland Methodist church. The executive committee, with four members of the state house and senate in attendance, acknowledged:

(1) That the need for more adequate post high school educational facilities in the Bay-Midland-Saginaw area will skyrocket within the next five years.

(2) That the area study now underway must convince the people of the three counties an area college, rather than three separate community colleges, should be built, and that state law must be amended to provide tax revenue and other essentials.

(3) That no action can be expected from the legislators' 1956 session unless proposed bills are submitted before the January session opens.

The study executive committee invited the area's six legislators to cooperate as a legislative action committee. They are Senators Clarence F. Graebner, of Saginaw, and Lynn O. Francis, of Midland. Reps. Joseph A. Cavanagh, of Midland, Thomas M. Burns and Holly E. Hubbell, both of Saginaw and Richard G. Smith, of Bay City.

Senator Graebner and Rep. Smith were named as co-chairmen of the group.

Meanwhile, the study committee will try to arrange a meeting with the joint committee of the legislature, which is now studying higher education needs throughout Michigan. This committee is headed by Senator Don VanderWerp, of Fremont.

The tri-county study committee's subcommittees on legal phases and organizational plans, headed by John T. Garey, of Saginaw, will confer with officials of the recently organized Traverse City regional college to determine how the two groups may best cooperate to get legislation beneficial to both.

Garey is to report results Nov. 10 or Nov. 22. With these arrangements underway, the executive committee agreed that its first report to citizens of the tri-county area should be made by its sub-committee on objectives, headed by Dr. W. R. Collings, of Midland, president of Dow-Corning Corp.

The objectives' report will be made at the December meeting of the Tri-County college study committee of 300. This meeting, which had been scheduled for Dec. 7, has been shifted to Dec. 14. It will be held in Bay City Central High school. Dr. Charle Kettering, research, consultant for General Motors Corp., is being invited to speak at the meeting.

BAY CITY TIMES OCTOBER 17, 1955

Tri-County Study Is 'One Of Best', Says VanderWerp

Arrangements for a joint meeting with the Michigan Legislature's VanderWerp Committee on Higher Education were announced at a meeting of the Tri-County College Study Executive Committee last night in Bay City.

The Legislative joint committee is headed by Sen. Don VanderWerp of Fremont, Contacted by telephone yesterday by the study committee's chaiman, Otto C. Pressprich, VanderWerp said his committee considered the Tri-County study program one of the best of its kind developed in Michigan and said his committee is actively interested in working with the Tri-County group. He said his group will meet with Tri-County leaders as soon as possible after the special session of the Legislature opens next month.

Arrangements for consultation between the Tri-County group and sponsors of the regional community college which has been set up at Traverse City are also being made, it was revealed by John T. Garey, chairman of the Tri-County group's subcommittee on Legal Basis and Organizational Plan.

SAGINAW NEWS

OCTOBER 17, 1955

The meeting last night brought together for intensive work the expanded membership of the six study subcommittees, with Ferris N. Crawford, study coordinator, acting as coach of the six sessions which followed the executive committee meeting. These subcommittees will compile separate reports to the citizens of Bay, Midland and Saginaw Counties.

December 14 has been set as the date for the first subcommittee report. It will be made by the Objectives subcommittee, which is headed by Dr. W. R. Collings of Midland, president of Dow-Corning Corp.

This subcommittee is preparing a series of articles which will be submitted to newspapers, radio and television stations for transmission to inform Tri-County citizens regarding the possible purposes and scope of studies which can be developed if the people of the area decide that an area college shall be created.

The Dec. 14 meeting, to be held in Bay City, will bring together the full membership of the Study Committee of 300, which held its organizational meeting Oct. 12 at Saginaw High School. It will be preceded by two further meetings of the executive committee and subcommittees, Nov. 10 in Midland and Nov. 22 in Saginaw.

EXHIBIT Z

COMMENTS ON TRI-COUNTY COLLEGE STUDY BY LEADING PUBLIC OFFICIALS PRESS AND CITIZEN

State Schools Chief Lauds Tri-County College Effort

Michigan's public schools chief last night told tri-county college study participants their job will be held up as a prize example to other communities.

"I am inclined to conclude, on the basis of this study, that every community proposing the possibility of establishing a local college should involve the general citizenry before requesting approval to establish or to vote on the question of establishing a local college," Dr. Clair L. Taylor told the group.

Dr. Taylor, state superintendent of public instruction, was guest speaker at the college study group's climax meeting last night in Bay City.

He listed three alternatives to establishing a joint college, but told committee members he thought they had chosen the right solution in a tri-county plan.

It is up to Saginaw, Bay City and Midland individually to investigate separate junior colleges, continuation of Bay City Junior College as the only college in the entire area, or a two-county college, Dr. Taylor said.

He announced that he personally tends to approve the proposed election in this area on establishing a tri-county college. Dr. Taylor and the State Board of Education must approve any election before it could be held.

The state superintendent advised study participants to continue with plans to approach the Legislature on suggested amendments before submitting the college to popular vote.

Dr. Taylor told the group he was relieved when it decided to start on establishing a two-year college. He said he had been concerned when the study committee talked of starting with a four-year institution.

"I believed," he said," that it was fundamentally wrong to give the impression that you would certainly have a four-year degree granting institution when such an event would depend upon its progressive success, new legislation, and considerable changes in the accepted concepts of the function of a locally controlled college."

In congratulating the study committee on its work, Dr. Taylor said theirs was the only citizens study of which he knew which dealt comprehensively with higher education.

Dr. Taylor also spoke yesterday before the Saginaw Civitan Club at the Bancroft Hotel. He referred to the tri-county college there and said his belief is that every person should have two years of college today.

"You need a college education meeting in honor of nine what you pay an expert to do for you," he told Civitans.

Recognizing the problems involved in providing enough colleges to go around, Dr. Taylor estimated college enrollment will double its present 115,000 by 1970.

He spoke at a Civitan recognition meeting in honor of eight high school graduates who had received the luncheon club's citizenship awards. Dr. Taylor told the teen-agers there still are frontiers for them to conquer. But instead of on western prairies, frontiers now are in science and mathematics, he explained.

SAGINAW NEWS

JUNE 14, 1956

Smith Supports College Project

Legislation Backs Tri-County Study

Rep. Richard G. Smith (R-Bay City) expressed his full support yesterday of the Tri-County College Study project now underway.

The Bay City legislator wrote study committee officials that he stood ready to help in the drafting and passage of any new enabling legislation "to expedite the building and organization of the new college."

In a letter to Otto C. Pressprich, of Saginaw, study committee president, Smith said other members of the state legislature in this area will undoubtedly "be most happy to cooperate with your committee in doing everything to carry out plans for the new college with dispatch."

Smith pointed out that the legislature had already passed a bill authorizing creation of community college districts by one or more contiguous counties, and providing for their establishment and operation.

But the GOP representative said he would be glad to help in drafting and obtaining adoption of other new enabling legislation, if such will be needed.

BAY CITY TIMES

AUGUST 11, 1955

EXHIBIT Z

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
TRI-COUNTY COLLEGE STUDY

Chairman — Mr. Otto C. Pressprich, Saginaw County

Vice Chairman — Mr. Frank Learman, Bay County

Secretary — Mr. Chester Payne, Midland County

Mr. Robert Beckett ..... Bay County
Rev. Father Thos. G. Brennan .... Saginaw County
Mr. Paul Briggs ..... Bay County
Dr. E. R. Britton ..... Midland County
Mr. Maurice E. Brown ..... Saginaw County
Dr. W. R. Collings ..... Midland County
Mr. H. W. Cornford ..... Saginaw County
Mr. S. Dillon Foss ..... Bay County
Mr. John T. Garey ..... Saginaw County
Mr. William Kinsel ..... Bay County
Mrs. C. A. Kuehl ..... Midland County
Mr. F. Warner Law ..... Saginaw County
Mr. Everett N. Luce ..... Midland County
Mr. Glenn McDonald ..... Bay County
Mr. Chester F. Miller ..... Saginaw County
Mr. Robert Mitchell ..... Midland County
Mrs. Paul Sutton ..... Midland County
Mrs. Charles Thompson ..... Bay County
Rev. Herman Zehnder ..... Bay County

MEMBERS OF STUDY COMMITTEE

OBJECTIVES

4-7-12

Dr. W. R. Collings, Chairman ..... Midland County
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